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** ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Europe Still Stirs to Reich

Denmark Defends Frontier

U. S. Cites Three Sound Signs

Norway Labor Scores Victory

Chase Bank Head Gets Big Pay

Einstein Is Pathetic Figure

EUROPE still feels the stir of Germany's withdrawal from Geneva. Following a reply to Chancellor Hitler by Premier Daladier of France, Sir John Simon challenges a statement by Count von Neurath that he misrepresented Germany's arms stand, and the British Cabinet backs Simon unanimously. Berlin says it is glad nothing either reply contains inflames the situation. Prime Minister Stauning of Denmark tells the Folketing, or lower house of Parliament, that while he abhors war, Denmark, with Sweden's aid, will defend the Danish-German or Scandinavian frontier, where Germans have been agitating for the return of Danish Schleswig—Yet in Europe's deep stirring observers continue to see hopeful signs.

¶ President Roosevelt cites three smashing factors he says measure advance of the nation. The Treasury's $500,000,000 bond issue is three times oversubscribed; farm products advance in price 32 per cent, while things the farmer buys go up only 11 per cent; employment, compared with 1929, has two-fifths recovered, with factory workers' income advancing one-fourth. And in September cost of living had risen 9 per cent since March. Mr. Roosevelt smiles—He calls that a good progress report after seven months of trying to set wheels to whirling.

¶ Norway sees the Labor Party make sweeping gains, actually approaching a majority, in the Storthing election. Labor wins 69 out of a total of 150 seats. The Conservatives drop from 44 to 31, the Farmers from 25 to 23. The Liberals, the Government party, slide from 34 to 25. Premier Ludvig Mowinckel declares the Cabinet will await a vote of no confidence from the Storthing in January before resigning. Victorious Labor demanded the wide building of railroads, highway and public works, and complete disarmament—And the worried voters liked those ideas.

¶ Estonia, too, sees the people rise at an election and demand a drastic change. By an overwhelming majority the nation votes to give its President an authority based on the regular powers of the Chief Executive of the United States. The President, who will no longer be Prime Minister also, may now veto laws passed by the Diet. He may at any time dissolve the Diet, whose membership is cut from 100 to 50. Estonia believes it sets a new record for the Baltic states—It accomplishes what it calls revolutionary changes but all within the Constitution.

¶ The Senate Banking Committee investigation throws light on affairs of the Chase National Bank. Albert H. Wiggin, who made the bank America's largest, testifies that when he retired as chairman last winter he was voted $100,000 a year for life. Since the 1929 slump he has received from the bank and the Chase Securities Company, while they lost money, more than $800,000 in salary and bonuses. His pay as a director of large concerns to which the bank loaned money brought his income up to $500,000 a year—Bankers are the financial experts who handle money for others.

¶ Panama gets proof of the Washington policy of fostering, but not interfering in, the affairs of Latin America. President Harmodio Arias visits the White House and outlines American Canal Zone activities which Panamanians regard as cutting into their commerce. President Roosevelt in a formal statement agrees to restrict these activities and to help promote Panama's trade. This adds to the good will arising from Washington's refusal of quick intervention in Cuba. Latin America begins now to glimpse something — North America, perhaps a misused creditor, is certainly a well-meaning friend.

¶ Finland's distracted Cabinet asks Parliament for a law laying a special penalty on bootlegging. Finland repealed prohibition in April, 1932, assured that with repeal its liquor evils would vanish. But with the Government attempting to run and regulate a manufacturing and selling monopoly bootlegging is worse than ever. Thus, hard labor in harsh camps will be the punishment. How could foolish Finland have been so misled?—It actually expected less lawlessness under liquor than under prohibition.

¶ Dr. Albert Einstein, famous mathematician, and his wife reach New York from London and are safeguarded to Princeton, where he is to teach. Leaving America in March, the savant renounced German citizenship and was an exile in Belgium until reports of a price on his head sent him into retreat with friends in England. He is taken from the ship hugging his beloved violin and uttering pathetic words—"I just don't want to be a nuisance to anyone."

Collaborator

By a Staff Artist of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Eduard Benes

Central European Accord Fostered At Vienna Meeting

Czech Foreign Minister and Austrian Chancellor Talk Over Policies

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA, Oct. 18—The brief meeting here today between Dr. Eduard Beneš, Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia, and Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss of Austria, is interpreted as a significant attempt to improve the relations of these neighbor states and to give impetus to plans for Central European economic collaboration.

The two statesmen met for a brief talk when Dr. Beneš changed trains on his way home to Prague from Geneva. Formally Dr. Beneš was returning the call the Austrian Chancellor made to him in a railroad car three weeks ago at the Austrian station Worgl, when the Czechoslovakian statesman was going to, and the Austrian statesman returning from, Geneva.

On this occasion the principal topic of discussion was the possibility of improving the economic relations between the two lands. Within two years the commerce between these two states had fallen more than one-half.

It is regarded here as a matter of much importance that Premier Benito Mussolini's tentative Danubian economic plan was accepted as a basis of discussion by the Czech Minister.

Last May the Vienna and Prague governments worked out a trade agreement which proved helpful, and today the two statesmen endeavored to make it more extensive. Political matters were also discussed, especially the situation caused by Germany's withdrawal from the League and the possibility of closer coöperation between Austria and Czechoslovakia in efforts to preserve the independence and tranquillity of both lands and promote Central European peace.

While refraining from mixing in Austrian internal affairs, Dr. Beneš is understood to have let it be known that fruitful coöperation between Austria and Czechoslovakia would be difficult if extreme Fascist elements were to be allowed to dominate here.

West Will Get Big Pay to Cut Corn-Hog Crop

Up to $350,000,000 Assured 10 Midwestern States to Reduce Surplus

Wallace Backs Move

Plan Calls for 20 P. C. Less Corn Acreage and 25 P. C. Fewer Swine Bred

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18—As much as $350,000,000 in benefit payments will be given American farmers who aid in putting an end to the excess of supply of corn and hogs, responsible for great distress to the producer in the last 12 years.

In making this announcement Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, and Mr. George N. Peek, agriculture adjustment administrator, estimated that between 1,500,000 and 2,000,000 farmers in the United States produce corn and hogs as a major enterprise. The majority of commercial producers who will be eligible for benefit payments live in Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wisconsin and Minnesota.

The plan is designed to bring a large increase in purchasing power to the corn belt and to set in motion forces for real recovery. Mr. Peek expressed the opinion that in terms of the value of the commodities involved, the scope of territory affected and the amount of benefit payments, this program is the "greatest undertaken by the Administration."

Temporary adjustments in the corn and hog production were made this summer by abnormal weather conditions and by the emergency hog marketing program, but the new program is much more extensive. It calls for a reduction in corn acreage in the 1934 crop of at least 20 per cent and in hog farrowing of at least 25 per cent.

If circumstances warrant, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in addition, may remove live hogs and cured hog products from the market and feed them to the unemployed, in order to raise prices. In such circumstances, the new federal Surplus Relief Corporation would be authorized to purchase for distribution through the Emergency Relief Administration, a percentage of the surplus supplies of hogs produced in 1932 and marketed in 1933 and 1934.

The program will be financed by a processing tax on both corn and hogs in amounts set by the Secretary of Agriculture. The inital processing tax on hogs will be 50 cents per hundredweight of live animal and will become effective Nov. 5, 1933. This tax subsequently will be increased at intervals until it is $2 per hundredweight by Feb. 1, 1934. The $2 tax will continue throughout the 1933-34 and the 1934-35 hog-marketing years.

Plan Called Unsound

DES MOINES, Iowa, Oct. 18 (AP)—Mr. Milo Reno, national president of the Farmers' Holiday Association, in a statement last night assailed the corn-hog production plan announced by Secretary Wallace.

"As to the Wallace hog and corn program," his statement said, "it is fundamentally unsound."

Reopening of Peace Movement On New Basis Is Held Likely

Germany Sees Mild Reception of Hitler Action in France and Britain as Indication of Better Outlook—Dodd Encouraged by Interview

By Press Wireless from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Oct. 18—Germany, which for the time being is concentrating its interest upon the statements of Mr. Edouard Daladier, French Premier, and Sir John Simon, British Foreign Secretary, to their respective publics, appears happy that in both cases nothing was said which would be likely to further inflame the already fiery situation.

M. Daladier's cool tone and reserved delivery, as well as the calmness with which France received the Hitler speech are interpreted here as evidence that the French have not closed the door.

M. Daladier's significant remark concerning France's increased international friendships has not gone unnoticed. However, Herr Hitler's dramatic appeal to the French is considered in certain quarters somewhat too precipitous.

Meanwhile the general feeling that Herr Hitler does not want war finds support in the remarks of Dr. William E. Dodd to American correspondents here after nearly an hour's interview with Herr Hitler. He declared that when he left the Chancellor he felt happier about the outlook than during the previous few days. Germany, while continuing its demand for equal rights, today would appear to be wanting the world not to take last Saturday's withdrawal from Geneva too tragically and the reopening of discussions in some roundabout way would not go amiss.

It appears certain that the Government during the next few days will advise its controlled press to adopt a restricted attitude toward both France and England in its comments.

Herr Hitler, speaking to the National Socialist leaders last night, emphasized the struggle of Germany for equality, saying that Germany wants peace and nothing but peace. But, he added, it will not go to any conference nor will it sign

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Intensive Study Of Unfair Trade Practices Begins

Swope Inaugurates Investigation With Filene as Its Chairman

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18—Mr. Gerard Swope, chairman of the business advisory and planning council for the Department of Commerce, has inaugurated an intensive study of unfair trade practices here with a view to stabilizing business conditions and assisting in national recovery.

Mr. Lincoln Filene of Boston was named chairman of the research committee which will commence its study on the theory that unfair trade practices are the cause of wasted millions of dollars which are a major factor in unsettling business conditions.

In announcing his acceptance of the position Mr. Filene expressed the opinion that the elimination of such waste is of an extremely urgent nature and "enters integrally into the success of the recovery program for business."

Special study will be made of trade practices between producer and distributor involving return of merchandise, rebates and discounts and of the ultimate effect of such practices on the consuming public. It is uncertain at this time whether the study will be extended to cover practices between the retailer and the consumer.

"Business men throughout the country," Mr. Filene said, "are today faced with an opportunity of beginning, once and for all, a process of house cleaning which over the years will most certainly make for more profitable business, more stable business and more social stability.

"The future, as we see it today, will demand higher wages to employees, fair prices to the public and fair profits to business men. To secure this end we must bend our energies to the task of cutting out the stupid waste which has levied a heavy toll on labor, capital and the public."

Members of the new committee in addition to Mr. Filene include the following: Everett Griggs, chairman of the board, St. Paul and Tacoma Lumber Company, Tacoma, Wash.; Mr. Lucius R. Eastman, president Hills Brothers, New York City; Dr. Paul F. Nystrom, professor of marketing, Columbia University; Mr. L. D. H. Weld, director of research, McCann-Ericson, Inc., New York City; Roy Dickinson, president the Printers' Ink Publications, New York City; Mr. John S. Burke, president B. Altman & Company, New York City; Mr. James A. Goldsmith, president Hass & Goldsmith, New York City; Mr. Morris E. Leeds, president Leeds & Northrup Company, Philadelphia.

Estonia Adopts American Type Of Constitution

President to Have Wide Powers—Cabinet of Tönisson Resigns

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

TALLINN, Estonia, Oct. 18—By an overwhelming majority the Estonian nation voted to give its President powers similar to, but even more extensive than, those exercised by the President of the United States. As a result of the Cabinet under Prime Minister Jaan Tönisson has resigned.

Hitherto the Estonian Prime Minister for the time being has also held the office of President. Henceforth the two posts will be entirely distinct. The President will appoint the Prime Minister. The latter will remain in office only while he has the confidence of the Diet, as at present. But instead of trying to choose his own successor, as it is alleged often happens nowadays, this task in the future will be performed by the President, who will now be elected by direct suffrage of the Estonian voters.

Sponsored by "Liberators"

The President will further have power to reject laws proposed by the Diet, more or less on the lines of the American President. And he is to have authority to dissolve the Diet at any time. At present each Diet lasts three years, after which it is dissolved automatically. Future Diets will consist of 50 instead of 100 members.

This revolutionary change in the Estonian Constitution comes at the end of long agitation. On two previous occasions plebiscites were held, one last year and other last May, both of which, however, failed because it was considered they did not go far enough. This one, which was sponsored by the "Liberators," at the head of which is the ex-Service Men's League, took place Oct. 14, 15 and 16. The approximate vote is given as 416,000 in favor of the reform and 157,000 against.

Under terms of the law the new President has to be elected within 100 days from the date the final figures of the referendum are published in the official gazette.

Reduction in Size of Diet

The change is generally regarded as the most revolutionary that has taken place in the Baltic States since they came into being, with the exception of the Lithuanian coup d'état in 1926. And it is pointed out that whereas the Lithuanian action was accomplished by force, here in Estonia it has been done constitutionally.

There have been increasing complaints in this country at the dilatory way in which the Constitution has worked. Besides the constant intriguing which the original Constitution is deemed to have caused, frequent crises left the state temporarily without a head.

Moreover a Diet of 100 members is considered unnecessarily large for a state of only 1,100,000 inhabitants.

Liquor Code Declared Far From Finished

Publication of Massachusetts Draft Described as Premature

Plan Only Tentative

Tighter and Stronger Provisions Expected Before Final Indorsement

The so-called code for the control of hard liquor in Massachusetts published today was premature and inaccurate and is of no value in giving the final picture of liquor regulation in this State.

This was the statement of former Senator Harry B. Putnam, chairman of the special legislative committee to draft a law for the control and regulation of liquor traffic. The provisions in this published draft were written merely for the purpose of establishing a concrete basis for discussion, and several of them failed to meet with approval yesterday, according to Senator John D. Mackay, of the committee.

Were it true that the committee had decided to permit sale of liquor in licensed taverns as provided in the draft, the cause of temperate control of liquor would be seriously impaired, Senator Mackay declared. He explained that there were many on the commission yesterday opposed to the sale of liquor in taverns, or in hotels, restaurants and clubs. The only method of liquor distribution that has met with general approval was, according to him, the sale of liquor by packages not to be drunk on the premises.

Many Modifications

Methods of sale other than in packages, are to be reconsidered, with the likelihood that provisions for sales in taverns and hotels will be greatly modified if not deleted entirely.

If such a draft as that which found its way into print today were to represent the final recommendation of the committee, it would be doubtful, Senator Mackay said, if Massachusetts would possess a method of liquor control superior to the old license system, which has been variously accorded the distinction of being among the finest of the

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Amendment 'Joker' Inducts President Prior to 'Notice'

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 (AP)—The Twentieth Amendment to the Constitution, abolishing the lame duck session of Congress, has put the cart before the horse by pushing the presidential inauguration date ahead of the time now set for officially proclaiming the election winner.

The so-called lame duck amendment which became effective Oct. 15, moved up from March 4 to Jan. 20, the date of inauguration of a new President and Vice-President. The new assembly date of Congress was fixed for Jan. 3 each year instead of the first Monday of each December.

Under existing law, the Electoral College meets the first Wednesday in January next following the quadrennial presidential elections in November, to cast ballots of their respective states. These ballots are sent to Congress. The law provides a joint session shall be held on the second Wednesday in February to poll electoral votes and to formally proclaim the next President and Vice-President.

Thus, as the situation now stands, the next President and Vice-President would take office on Jan. 20, 1937, or about 25 days before Congress tallies the electoral votes and announces the winner. Thus far, there has been no move in Congress to correct this anomalous situation. Congress has, however, until 1935 to enact remedial legislation.

They Show Growing Need for Libraries

Top—THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.
Bottom — Courtesy of Cunard Line Canadian Service, Montreal.

Guests at Chicago

Top—Harriet M. Skogh, Superintendent, General Library Division, Illinois State Library. Bottom — Arundell Esdaile, Secretary of British Museum, English Delegate at American Library Association Convention.

Libraries Achieve Much in Defeating Era of Depression

Found More Needed Than Ever When Nations Are on Upgrade

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 18—Why libraries should be maintained without curtailment in a period of economic stringency was eloquently told by eminent European librarians addressing the American Library Association convention here today.

A similar appeal to maintain libraries, stated in terms of the needs of Iowa farmers and New York City children, has been presented to the association by American members of the library profession, who are convinced that in a period when nations are struggling up the grade toward recovery, libraries are more necessary than ever.

The European point of view was put forward by Dr. Collijn, of Stockholm, honorary president of the International Federation of Librarians.

"Nothing is gained," said Dr. Collijn, "by adding to the outer depression a depression of a mental and intellectual nature. Should we succeed in fighting our way through the most difficult crisis the world has ever known, we must first depend on the buoyancy and vitality of our spiritual forces.

"In the struggle against depression, libraries can be reckoned among the most important means. Let us hope that all who are in leading positions will be enabled to perceive this truth and act accordingly. How poverty-stricken, how wretched, how monotonous, should not our whole existence be if by let-

(Continued on Page 13, Column 1)

Wiggin Admits $900,000,000 On Rim of Law

Affiliate Dealt in Chase Stock, He Said, When Bank Couldn't

Pecora Elicits Fact

Securities Corporation Was Thus Used—Eventually Lost Many Millions

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 — The Senate Banking Committee continued today to poke its flashlight here and there into the dark corners of American high finance with results that will inevitably find their place in legislation when Congress reassembles this winter.

Mr. Ferdinand Pecora, committee counsel, charged that the Chase Securities Corporation was formed to do what it would have been illegal for the Chase National Bank to do on its own account—namely, deal in its own shares. Mr. Wiggin's answer was that the subsidiary was designed to "stabilize the market" for such shares.

Under pressure, however, he admitted it was organized mainly for the purpose of dealing in the shares of the Chase National Bank, a thing which, under the law, the bank could not do itself.

The affiliate was formed in 1917, although, as Mr. Pecora pointed out, an opinion of Mr. Frederick W. Lehman, Solicitor General of the United States, six years earlier had contended that such an organization was illegal.

Had Meteoric Rise

Its rise was spectacular. It was organized with original capital of only $2,500,000 from a specially declared dividend of the parent bank made to shareholders and earmarked for the purpose.

Year by year as the Case National Bank merged with or absorbed other financial institutions, the shares of the investment corporation were increased. The biggest increases came in 1929, just before the stock market crash; at one time in 1929 the shares of the affiliate were "split five ways"; that is, fortunate possessors of one share were given five shares.

Figures offered by Mr. Pecora indicated that the affiliate traded in, or speculated with, a total of $900,000,000 worth of stock in the parent bank between Jan. 1, 1928, and Dec. 31, 1932.

Members of the Senate committee believe there was nothing strictly illegal in such financial jugglery according to laws of the time, but offer the case as one more reason for supporting the Glass law divorcing banks from affiliates; and perhaps for enacting stronger measures in the inevitable recasting of the bank reform law when Congress next meets.

Shows Tremendous Losses

All told, the balance sheet shows that the affiliate which started with a nest egg of $2,500,000 made net earnings to June 30, 1933, of $41,081,956, and accumulated capital to the value of $115,371,352. Out of these two sums it paid out actual cash dividends of $21,907,500, and set up a huge reserve of $120,138,075. Capital and surplus today is $14,407,732.

Most ironic of the day's discoveries was that Mr. Albert H. Wiggin, who retired last year as president of the Chase National Bank—and who was revealed yesterday as still receiving a salary for life from the executive board of $100,000—urged a reduction in wages of American labor in 1930, even at the time that he was securing for himself an increase in his own salary.

Not Sauce for Gander

It was brought out today that his salary was increased from $218,000 in 1930 to $250,000. However, in his annual report, issued Jan. 1, 1931, he had this to say:

"It is not true that high wages make prosperity. Instead, prosperity makes high wages. Where wages are kept higher than the market situation justifies, employment and the buying power of labor fall off. American business has proved its good will in dealing with labor on this point in the past year and in many instances may reasonably ask labor to accept a moderate reduction of wages. . . ."

Figures introduced yesterday showed that Mr. Wiggin received from his bank in salary between 1929 and July 1, 1933, inclusive, a total of $917,020; plus $350,000 in bonuses. In addition to this, he received about $83,000 a year from directorates in other companies he held during this period. Many of these companies got loans from the Chase bank, he revealed.

In many respects, the day-to-day Senate hearing is merely a recapitulation of full details of past history. It is the completed picture in which the committee is interested. Congress wants to know what happens to the investor's dollar in Wall Street, and that is what it is determining.

Mr. Pecora announced that subpœnas had been served on six New York Exchange members and they were to appear before the committee Friday.

They are: John P. Duncan of W. E. Hutton & Co., Frank Murphy of Jules S. Bache & Co., Sayer Dominick of Dominick & Dominick, Edward A. Pierce of E. A. Pierce & Co., Louis J. Drevers of Erich & Drevers, and John M. Prentice of Hornblower & Weeks.

Denmark to Defend Schleswig Frontier 'To the Limit,' Premier Tells People

Swedish Paper Joins in Approval of Solidifying Scandinavian Front

COPENHAGEN, Den., Oct. 18 (AP)—Prime Minister Stauning's declaration before the Folketing yesterday that the southern Danish frontier would be defended to the limit was made a feature in the whole Danish press today.

In connection with reports that military units along the southern frontier in Schleswig had been reenforced, the Premier told the Folketing (lower legislative branch):

"The frontier will be defended by all the means at our disposal!"

Coupled with comment on the speech, in line with the Premier's assertion that the Schleswig frontier is the frontier of the whole of Scandinavia, the Danish press quoted with evident approval an editorial reply from the Swedish Svenska Dagbladet to recent hints that Sweden was not behind the so-called Scandinavian frontier.

Dagbladet said:

"Sweden fully shares without deviation from other Scandinavian opinion the Danish conception of the 1920 frontier between Denmark and Germany."

Mr. Stauning, in his speech, was particularly emphatic in addressing the leader of the Danish Communists.

"I don't wonder that you prefer the open frontier and don't care for your fatherland," said the Premier. "However, let me advise you that it is better to live in a Danish workingman's home than in a foreign concentration camp."

Another point, Premier Stauning said, "is that the frontier defense is not to consist of tin soldiers. I am against all war and militarism, but I always have held the opinion that the frontier must be defended."

Schleswig, the southern part of Jutland, Den., comprises approximately the northern section of what was the German province of Schleswig-Holstein. This territory went to Denmark in a plebiscite held in 1920 under the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles.

Danish newspapers for several months have been perturbed over the reputed German agitation in Danish Schleswig for the return of that territory to Germany. Several of them said that German emissaries had gone to Schleswig to form National Socialist groups.

Strategic Point

By a Staff Artist of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Danish-German Border

Chaco Commission Urged to Get Busy

GENEVA, Switz., Oct. 18 (AP)—The League of Nations yesterday published a communication from Bolivia urging the Gran Chaco Commission to concentrate on finding a basis of arbitration or a "subsidy" settlement between the belligerents.

The commission is about ready to start for South America to attempt a settlement of the long-standing dispute between Bolivia and Paraguay over the Gran Chaco Boreal.

The Bolivian message insisted anew that the establishment of an arbitration agreement must be simultaneous with a suspension of hostilities. Failing to establish an arbitral agreement, the communication continues, the commission should make a report on the determination of the territory to be arbitrated.

It concluded with the expression that an inquiry into the responsibility for the war eventually will be necessary, but at the present time is not conducive to a discovery of a specific solution.

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Things Present

Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By" has an interesting suggestion which might well be passed along to the manager of your local telephone company.

The editorial "Privacy Amid Crowds" is recommended to all who have work to do in the city's clatter.

"Back to Her Arctic Home" is an interesting story of a woman's life in the far north. Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page.

Your friend who is studying Spanish should be interested in the article and its translation on the Home Forum page.

Another remarkable typewriter drawing appears on the inside back page.

And Things to Come

Thursday brings the Young Folk's page, a collection of the best cartoons of the week, another Junior Cross-Word, and more Vocations.

Hens Balk at Signing an NRA Code Until 'Strictly Fresh' Is Better Defined

It's the poultry raisers' turn to demand a code.

Fortunately the hens are not going out on strike. Nor do they ask a 40-hour week. It is not the hen but the term "strictly fresh eggs" that is being overworked.

At any time now there is likelihood of a meeting of the Amalgamated Order of NRA Hens to protest against the labeling of cold storage eggs shipped in from the Middle West as "strictly fresh."

New England hens are justifiably outraged, local farmers say. There is no higher classification than "strictly fresh" for the eggs that are taken from their warm nests and delivered to customers before sundown. What do these middle western farmers mean by "strictly fresh"?

Only yesterday 600 farmers of New England left Boston on a westbound express. They claimed they were going to the Chicago world's fair. But some of those left behind think they planned a quick getaway before someone asked them the question now going the rounds, "What or when is a fresh egg?"

Or mayhap in the maze of ingenious displays at the fair they hope to single out some idea of distinguishing intelligently between "fresh" and "strictly fresh."

Those now trying to draw this line of demarcation agree with the Swedish farmer who said the egg puzzle is no "yoke," particularly to the consumer who is often called upon to find out for himself if the egg is fresh.

After considerable research, the poultry committee of the Massachusetts Farm Bureau breaks through the shell of controversy to the effect that "an egg is legally fresh as long as it is edible."

This is hopeless subterfuge, the poultry farmer says. It begs the question. Further, it provides technical loopholes for out-of-state egg producers to compete unfairly, it is said, with neighborhood dealers who depend on their egg business for a livelihood.

Not only that, but it brings up the story told by explorers from the frozen North. They claimed to have eaten eggs laid millions of years ago by prehistoric mammals. Strictly speaking, these were cold-storage eggs. They were edible. But were they fresh?

Possibly, the committee holds, they were as fresh as some of the eggs now sold in Massachusetts.

But the solution—"we want a solution"—the poultrymen demand. "Ho, hum," the committee replies, "let's wait till those 600 farmers come back from Chicago. Maybe they'll bring back a Blue Eagle to chase away the market hawks."

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SEE PYROIL AT THE WORLD'S FAIR

Norway Election Strengthens Hold Of Labor Party

Nearly a Majority Won in Storting—Relief Issue Prominent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

OSLO, Nor., Oct. 18—Despite the handicap of the system of proportional representation, the Labor Party nearly gained the distinction of obtaining an absolute majority in the elections for the Storting here.

The voting took place Monday, and the results were announced last night. Labor won 69 seats out of a total of 150, a gain of no less than 22 seats. The Conservatives, who formerly had 44, now have only 31 seats. Their allies, the farmers, with 23 compared to 25, nearly maintained their position.

The Liberals—the Government party—were reduced from 34 to 25, but still hold the balance between the extremer groups of the Left and Right. The remaining seats have gone to minor parties.

The Labor victory is regarded as due in the main to the party's unemployment relief program. During the election campaign Labor speakers placed in the foreground of their policy the need for embarking on an ambitious public works policy in building roads, railways, harbors, etc. They further advocated complete disarmament, with the transformation of soldiers into frontier guards, and abolition of all military volunteer organizations.

The president of the Liberal Cabinet also stands for a big public works program and reduction of expenditure on armaments.

When he heard the result of the election, the Premier, Dr. Ludvig Mowinckel, declared he would not resign, but would await the moving of a vote of confidence in the Government. The Storting does not meet until January, which gives plenty of time to allow the situation to crystallize.

Glasgow Holds Celebration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW—The week beginning Sept. 11 saw Glasgow merchants celebrating the 150th anniversary of the founding of the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce, the oldest institution of its kind in Great Britain. In a special number of the chamber's monthly journal, reference is made to the progress made by Glasgow during the past century, a hopeful note for the future of the city being struck by several contributors.

Again?

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Hopes to Settle Ford Strikes Held By Wagner Board

National Labor Group Puts Its Faith in Letter Promising Investigation

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18—The National Labor Board, headed by Senator Robert F. Wagner (D.) of New York, found reason today for believing that a settlement of strikes in Ford plants at Edgewater, N. J., and Chester, Pa., was in sight.

The board based its hopes on word from Newark, N. J., that representatives of the company had arrived to attend a meeting arranged by the board between the company and striking laborers.

At the same time, Senator Wagner made public a telegram received from the company on Oct. 16, which he had interpreted as an agreement to participate in hearings on charges against them and expressing a willingness to coöperate with the board in its efforts to solve the disagreements which have resulted in strikes in the two eastern plants.

However, the fly in the board's ointment was an unofficial report that the Ford Motor Company insisted on a definition of employee. Its telegram stated that the company has not "refused to meet authorized representatives of its employees." But it is understood that the company will insist that the strikers are not its employees.

Further trouble was indicated by the fact that a spokesman for the company in Dearborn yesterday denied that any agreement had been given to meet with representatives of the strikers as arranged by the labor board and that any telegrams to this effect had been dispatched to Senator Wagner.

The text of the disputed telegram, made public by Senator Wagner, is as follows:

"Replying your telegram dated Saturday, Oct. 14, and delivered here Saturday afternoon. While this company is advised by counsel that it is under no obligations to attend hearing in the matter under consideration, yet the company takes pleasure in advising your committee that it is not and never has been our practice to discriminate against any applicant for employment on the ground of his affiliation with labor unions or otherwise. Such being the fact this company does not believe that any discrimination against any member of a labor union has been practiced. Nor has this company refused to meet any authorized representatives of its employees. It is impossible for this company specifically to answer charges when there is no specification of time, names and facts. If you will furnish such specifications this company will make an investigation and if it be found that such discrimination that you describe has been practiced by a subordinate it will be corrected. This company, while reserving its full constitutional rights in the matter, desires to give your committee any reasonable information."

Following receipt of this telegram, Senator Wagner informed the company that he had arranged for a meeting with employees of the Edgewater plant and had asked the manager of the Chester plant to also arrange a meeting.

It would appear here that perhaps the labor board placed too optimistic an interpretation on the Ford telegram. Nevertheless Senator Wagner announced he had "reason to expect results from the conference today."

Revolts Suppressed By Siamese Federals

BANGKOK, Siam, Oct. 18 (AP)—Reports both from the north and the south centers of the insurrection which broke out last week indicated today that the Government forces have triumphed over the rebels.

In the north, the rebels who attacked Bangkok have fled, while in the south the revolt at Petchaburi has been suppressed.

The rebel leader and a number of others were arrested, including high army and civilian officers.

The anxiety of the foreign communities was relieved as business returned to normal and rail services were resumed.

The Siamese rebellious movement began last week with the mutiny of two up-country regiments and the seizure of the Donmuang Airdrome, the headquarters of the Royal Aeronautical Service.

Austria Reports Rain Of German Handbills

VIENNA, Oct. 18 (AP)—The scattering of handbills in the Austrian upper air by large fleets of National Socialist balloons was reported today.

Dispatches from Salzburg said small balloons in wholesale quantities apparently had been sent up in Bavaria, loaded with a loose ballast of handbills attacking the Dollfuss Government. By the time they had crossed the Austrian border, driven by the winds, they were so high the expansion of the gas burst the balloons, releasing the handbills.

Many Industries Contributed To Aid Farm Lobby

Facts Came Out During Senate Ship Subsidy Investigation

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18—A picture of how the American Farm Bureau Federation, self-acknowledged "most powerful lobby in Washington" financed its farm education campaigns with contributions from the copper, brass, lumber, cement, power and asphalt industries has, incongruously enough, been sketched for the special Senate committee investigation of ocean mail contracts.

During resumed hearings here yesterday and today the committee listened not to testimony covering alleged abuses in the granting of Government subsidies, but to far more diverting, if less cogent, tales of how the Farm Bureau Federation made extremely profitable use of its influence with the farmers at the expense of those who wanted to sell their products to the farmer.

The committee got off on this sidetrack when their shipping subsidy investigations revealed that the federation had tried to "sell" the major American shipping lines on a plan for propagandizing the doctrine of a large American Merchant Marine through the agency of the federation. The proposal was made quite irrespective of the fact that the federation had long been on record as opposing the practice of granting ship subsidies.

When the committee decided to track down the propaganda activities of the federation, they summoned Mr. M. S. Widner, executive secretary of the federation, and Mr. S. A. Vanpetten, former stenographer, who advanced to scenario writer and producer of "industrial" movies prepared by the federation, at the expense of interested industries, for distribution to its local clubs.

According to the latter witness, in yesterday's testimony the federation made an offer which would have amounted in effect to selling the federation's influence with the farmers to the subsidy-seeking shipping interests for $94,000. The shipping people never accepted, but so eager was the federation to embark on such a campaign that they later produced a reduced scheme to cost $30,000. When that failed they cut it again to $15,000 and finally when that also failed, proposed the shippers obtain the money from the advertising fund of the shipping board.

Incidentally, the testimony brought out that the federation, through a system of so-called institutes, put out propaganda for about every business that was interested in selling something to the farmers. It was testified that lumber interests paid $15,000 for a complete campaign, that the electric power industry paid $12,000 for a motion picture entitled "the tireless hired hand," and that within three years the asphalt industry had put up $150,000 much of which went to the federation. Mr. Vanpetten thought that he personally probably got as much as 20 per cent of the $150,000.

"Pays" for Aid to Kelly

SAN ANGELO, Texas, Oct. 18 (AP)—Will Casey, Coleman County farmer, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment yesterday after conviction on a charge of harboring George (Machine Gun) Kelly, convicted kidnaper. Cass Coleman was sentenced to one year and a day.

Medical Liberty Fight Just Begun, Sponsor Asserts

League Meeting at Chicago Hears Arraignment of Dictatorial Rule

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 18—The fight for medical liberty has only entered upon its beginnings, said Dr. F. Emory Lyon during sessions here yesterday of the American Medical Liberty League.

Medical freedom was likened by Dr. Lyon to religious and political freedom. But while these latter have been largely gained in many countries, the world has not yet awakened to a similar need for independence from the "medical dictation of a single dominant system," he commented.

"The enormous public health organization of this country, holding office in federal, state and local government, is made up entirely of members of the regular or allopathic school of medicine," observed Dr. Lyon. "It holds strongly to serums and vaccines.

Control Over Appointments

"It is impossible for a medical man from any other school to obtain appointment to a city or state health board or to practice in any regular hospital. The federal public health service absolutely dominates the Children's Bureau, the Army, the Navy and the federal prisons. All are under control of the allopaths.

"State health departments have their representatives always watching in the Legislatures to tighten the grip of regular medicine.

"Backing up this very powerful official array is the great professional organization of the regular doctors, the American Medical Association. It exercises a strong political influence in public affairs in behalf of the exclusive type of medicine it is promoting.

Reign of the Specialist

"Aiding this dominant medical system is the popular flare for the specialist. College and post-graduate education have emphasized that each persons must be a specialist in his own field, though not knowing anything perhaps of any other sphere.

"Because this is the day of the specialist a great many people assume that the medical specialist knows all and they know nothing. Though deeply educated in their own subjects, people stop thinking when it comes to medicine.

"Particularly because this is a personal matter it is the last place where one should be ignorant.

"The drug doctors have encouraged such dependence on their authority.

"The effort of doctors to get the people examined regularly at various times during the year is another attempt to keep them under control.

Pressure for Medication

"Pressure for compulsory medication is a similar manifestation of the monopolistic system. But it is a violent assumption from the standpoint of physical science that we have reached a scientific treatment of disease. Medicine is still experimental and most doctors will admit it. And so long as it is in that state doctors have no right to experiment on human beings by compulsion through the use of remedies regarding which there is still a wide variation of opinion as to their scientific value.

"The issue of medical liberty is a vastly important one from any point of view. We are right in the midst of the struggle. It is developing because enough people have come to think for themselves.

"They have far to go. It may take a long time to secure adequate medical freedom, because medical bondage is entrenched in legislation, in government and in the prejudices of a majority of the people. But medical liberty is demanded by progress, because the individual parent and citizen is interfered with directly in many cases in his liberty of choice."

Dr. Lyon is superintendent of the Central Howard Association of Chicago, a prisoners' aid society operating in the middle West. He is a well-known social worker. He presided as chairman at last night's banquet of the Medical Liberty League.

Cotton Seat, $16,100

NEW YORK, Oct. 18 (AP)—A New York Cotton Exchange membership has been sold for $16,100, off $1400 from the previous transaction.

Key to World Reconstruction Declared Held by Three Nations

Foreign Policy Investigator Puts Issue Up to United States, England and France

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 18—The future of the world depends largely on the capacity of the United States, England and France "to coördinate their domestic programs and take a common stand in favor of world reconstruction," according to Mr. Raymond Leslie Buell, research director of the Foreign Policy Association.

Mr. Buell's views are expressed in "The World Adrift," the first of a series of pamphlets with which the Foreign Policy Association and the World Peace Foundation are launching a new coöperative venture in the field of education in international affairs. About 10 pamphlets will be published each year, the purpose being to aid citizens to understand the underlying forces in contemporary problems and to bring to their knowledge the results of research in international affairs, according to a joint announcement made by Mr. Buell and Mr. Raymond T. Rich, director of the World Peace Foundation.

Tracing far-reaching changes and dramatic developments which have taken place throughout the world since 1929, Mr. Buell writes in the pamphlet that Hitlerism is more dangerous to international peace than either Communism or Fascism. He deplores the growth of "a perverted nationalism," and asserts that aggressive nationalistic sentiment has grown out of the inability, or unwillingness, of governments "to examine fearlessly the international and domestic causes of economic collapse."

"'Buy American' and 'Buy British' campaigns were examples of the defense mechanisms which dominated nearly every country," the article continues. "In an era when the limits of production were almost boundless, society had failed to create a satisfactory distributive system. It was this failure which in part explained the perverted and destructive form assumed by nationalism. Governments which had not solved the social question could hardly solve the international question. This was perhaps the principal reason for the comparative failure of peace machinery during the reconstruction period.

"By the fall of 1933, the Roosevelt administration had laid down certain principles which, if extended into the sphere of international relations, held forth promise of a more enlightened world order. But is was by no means certain whether the Roosevelt program would succeed, nor was it evident that the Administration realized that success depended in part on the development of a new foreign policy. The paradox of the situation was that the two supposedly aggressive dictatorships—Russia and Italy—seemed more keenly aware of the dangers in the international situation than the democratic powers. In large part, the future depended on the capacity of France, England and the United States to coördinate their domestic programs and take a common stand in favor of world reconstruction."

Mexican Copper Output Larger Than Last Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The federal statistical bureau announces that copper production in Mexico during the first seven months of 1933 increased 6½ per cent over the same period in 1932, and exports jumped 16 per cent. Zinc production increased 50 per cent and zinc exports 75 per cent over the 1932 seven months' period, during which lead production dropped 21 per cent and exports 29 per cent.

Figures for the seven months of 1933 follow: Copper, production 22,587 tons, exports 23,380 tons; zinc, production 45,836 tons, exports 39,836 tons; lead, production 62,214 tons, exports 47,187.

Chicago World's Fair

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Returning leave Chicago not later than Wednesday, Oct. 25.

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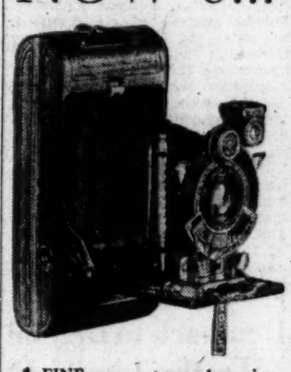

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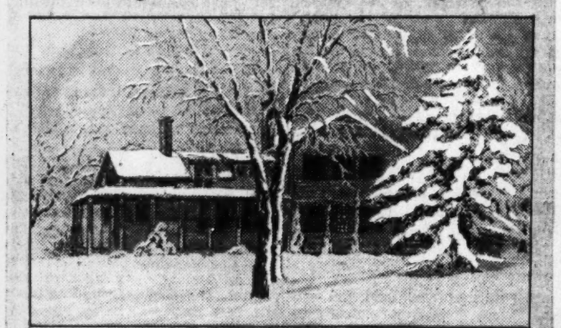

The old Jones Farm House originally built in 1849, remodeled in 1868 —From the Drawing by Milo Winter

Jones Sausage sizzling in the pan—the sausage made from the choicest cuts of young Wisconsin porkers—the sausage which gets its appetizing flavor from pure *home ground* spices. The very thought of it brings anticipation—realization comes only with

"America's Favorite Breakfast" JONES DAIRY FARM SAUSAGE At JONES Dealers Everywhere

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Oldest and Youngest in Locomotives Exhibited in Philadelphia Museum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 18—An unusual exhibition of the evolution of the locomotive is shown in the Benjamin Franklin Memorial and Franklin Institute Museum here by the addition of two of the earliest types of engines used by the Reading Railroad Company. They are to be permanent museum companions to the most modern of steam engines recently installed there.

The oldest of the two locomotives is the "Rocket," an old passenger engine, weighing only eight and a half tons, and originally constructed to burn wood. It was built in London, in 1838, and is 17 feet long and 6 feet 8 inches high, and it was moved to the doors of the museum by a 10-ton truck, which picked it up and carried it bodily. Inside the museum it is being installed next to its 350-ton descendant the "N 60,000," whose recent trip through five blocks of city streets, accomplished by means of a double track laid over the street, over which it was slowly pulled by a winch on a motor truck, was literally a seven-days wonder here.

When the "Rocket" was put into service after its arrival from England in 1838, its run was between Reading and Pottstown, Penna. The rails on which it ran weighed only 20 pounds to the yard, or about one-seventh as much as modern rails. These rails were mounted on stone blocks, instead of wooden ties, and a section of the original rails and blocks has been set up in the museum.

In constant service for 41 years, the "Rocket" was retired in 1879 with a record of 310,164 miles to its credit. It was afterward shown at the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893 and at the St. Louis Exposition in 1904.

Next to the "Rocket" in point of age, is the "Conestaga," which was built in 1853, only 15 years after the older locomotive. It, too, will be part of the exhibition to show the progress made in railroad transportation in even that interval of time, as it weighs approximately two and a half times more than its prototype, is 22½ feet long and 11 feet nine inches high. The "Conestaga" also added a cab and a tender to the earlier model. It was in use throughout the Civil War, between Pottsville, Minersville and Tremont.

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STOCKINGS? WHY I KNOW ALL ABOUT 'EM! THEY'RE ONE OF MY SPECIAL JOBS. THEY ARE MADE WITH AN ELASTICITY—A 'SPRING' THAT LETS THEM GIVE WITHOUT BREAKING. RUBBING WITH CAKE SOAP WEAKENS ELASTICITY—LIFELESS THREADS TEND TO BREAK—THEN RUNS START.
I'M ESPECIALLY MADE TO PRESERVE THAT ELASTICITY. THE STOCKINGS I WASH KEEP THAT 'SPRING'—THEY FIT BEAUTIFULLY AND WEAR LONGER. THAT'S WHY CLEVER GIRLS MAKE ME DO THEIR WORK. IT TAKES ABOUT 2 MINUTES A NIGHT. AND I SAVE THEIR STOCKINGS AND THEIR MONEY!
LUX
LUX
NRA MEMBER
"KEEP ME HANDY" Lucky Lux

Two Boston Cases Prove Efficacy Of Blue Eagle Token

Without It Restaurant Man Got No Ice, and Company No Order

The honest and enthusiastic holder of the Blue Eagle is one of the best mediums through which those not signing the code may be made to do so.

This was revealed today at the Massachusetts State Recovery Board headquarters when a restaurant owner came running into the offices of the board, crying, "I want a Blue Eagle, quick."

When questioned by officials of the state board, he said that he was unable to get any ice this morning because his dealer, a blue-eagle holder, refused to make a delivery when he learned that the restaurant had not signed under the banner.

As a result his perishable foods were being spoiled.

One may be assured that the restaurant signed the President's blanket agreement promptly. He took his Blue Eagle, hiked it as fast as he could to his restaurant and immediately placed it in a conspicuous spot in the window. The ice dealer learned of the action and now has made delivery and everything is fine in the restaurant, with the proprietor having nothing but praise for the NRA.

Another incident proving that the Blue Eagle holder can be either an agency of enforcement or the cause of another's signing under the NRA, was related by state board officials today. A large manufacturer had received one of his biggest orders of the year. It required, however, the letting out of a subcontract for an accessory that went with the order.

When the company placing the order, a stanch supporter of the NRA learned that the accessory manufacturer was not a Blue Eagle holder, they refused to accept the order of the large manufacturer, although that the latter had signed under the Blue Eagle.

When the accessory manufacturer found himself in the predicament of the restaurant owner, he rushed to the state NRA headquarters, pleaded desperately for a Blue Eagle, signed the code, and informed the large manufacturer of his action. Needless to say, the order went through and the NRA has another enthusiastic supporter.

Canadian Nickel Exports

OTTAWA, Oct. 18—Canadian nickel exports during September were valued at $2,626,797, compared with $2,015,163 in August and $377,473 in September, 1932, according to Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Fur Coats

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$50 Will restyle your old Fur Coat into a garment of the latest design. Maurice, formerly with Jenny of Paris, will personally mould it to your figure gracefully and so well balanced that it will not be burdensome. This is an art that few possess.

If your old fur coat is not worthy to be remodeled, you may still find it useful to have a cloth coat trimmed with it. The cost will be small and the results amazing.

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Price-Fixing Plan For Oil Industry Effective Dec. 1

Schedule Announced by Ickes Expected to Cause Rise in Cost of 'Gas'

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17—The Administration today embarked on its first major price-fixing experiment with the announcement by Mr. Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior and oil administrator, of a tentative schedule of minimum prices for the oil industry to be effective Dec. 1.

Under the schedule, which is subject to revision, $1.11 is fixed as the price per barrel for mid-continent, 36 gravity crude—medium grade—oil. The lowest minimum is 60 cents a barrel for oil from Hamilton Dome Wyoming and the highest $2.50 a barrel for Bradford Allegheny oil.

The wholesale price set for medium-grade gasoline at the refineries varies between 6½ cents a gallon and 7¾ cents. The price to the consumer will be determined by the spread allowed between wholesale and retail, with taxes extra. A nation-wide scale of differentials based on fixed refinery prices is provided to govern this factor.

Mr. Ickes justified such resort to the price-fixing experiment by the finding that competitive abuses have created an emergency which threatens the stability of the interstate market for petroleum and products thereof," and that "their continuance and further spread will make it possible to fulfill the purposes of the National Industrial Recovery Act."

It wac believed in some quarters that the order will result in an increase of between 1 and 2 cents a gallon in the retail price of gasoline due to the prohibition it places on price cutting. If enforced, it obviously will prevent price wars, since it fixes 4 cents a gallon as the minimum profit a retailer may make on a gallon of medium-grade gasoline.

The effect it will have on retail prices is predicated on the fact that the $1.11 basic price set for midcontinent 36 gravity crude is 11 cents higher than the prevailing price at Oklahoma City. On the basis of $1.11 crude it is estimated the refinery price of medium-grade gasoline would be 6 cents a gallon as compared to 4¼ or 4½ at present.

Continued threats of the "stability of the interstate market" finally induced Mr. Ickes to take the step in the face of growing opposition here to price-fixing experiments. The schedule published today was, however, made subject to revision. Any individuals or groups objecting to the rates are authorized to file objections with the petroleum administrative board at once. Mr. Ickes may modify rates on the basis of findings and recommendations of this board.

The gasoline price to the consumer is fixed through a schedule of spreads which varies with the grade of gasoline. For lowest grades the spread is fixed at not less than 5½ cents, of which 3 cents must go to the retailer. On medium grade the spread is not less than 6½ cents, of which 4 cents is the minimum share for the retailer.

Piyarsuaga Resigns

MADRID, Oct. 18 (AP)—Joaquin Piyarsuaga, a son of the founder of the Spanish Federal Party, announced today that he had withdrawn from the party and resigned the presidency of the national council of the party because he did not wish to submit to the National Assembly's projected investigation of the council's activities.

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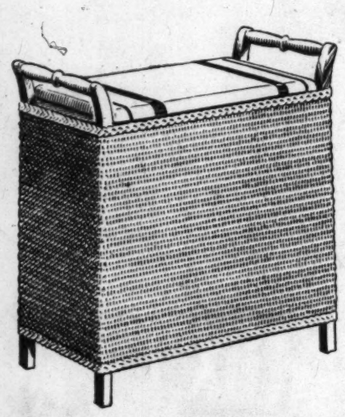

Truth in Furniture Beautiful Long

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Finely woven fibre on a sturdy frame—gracefully curved handles and a beautiful finish in a variety of shades to suit your bath ensemble—new, striped pyroxylin cover, these are the features that distinguish this new Whitney Hamper.

You'll like the simplicity of the design, the high quality of the material, the precision and care of its workmanship. And most of all you'll like its convenience—the smoothly finished interior that cannot tear or injure the sheerest lingerie.

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Where Food Theories Meet Practical Test

By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Simmons Girls in Restaurant "Laboratory"

Simmons Girls Learn to Run Restaurants by Work in Them

Model Laboratory at Industrial Union Just Starter in Vocational Training Course for Dietitians; Management and Chemistry Both Needed

"Three little maids from school," in trim, white uniforms, one at the range, another at the salad table, and a third peeling potatoes in the store room. Dietetics includes so very much more than the average individual is inclined to associate with this modern branch of home economics. Students at Simmons College are fortunate in having, under the expert direction of Mrs. Quindara Oliver Dodge, newly-elected president of the American Dietetic Association, a model laboratory in the workshop of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union.

Ever since its inception, in 1877, the union has, within the wide scope of professional women's activities, encouraged and developed the highest craftsmanship in every department, so that it has come to be identified throughout the country with quality unexcelled.

From the women who do needlework in their homes for the Boylston Street shop and the domestic servants who profited in the early days of this organization, to the highly-trained secretaries and executives, its methods of apprenticeship and practical education have helped to elevate such work as food preparation, basketry and weaving, running a business office, or managing a restaurant, to the level of fine art.

How Many Berries to Quart?

How many cranberries make a quart? It is all very well to carry out an assignment of so many quarts of cranberry jelly, in a college kitchen equipped to the minutest detail, but only experience can gauge the quantity when the head cook in a restaurant demands two quarts, and there is no measure available.

Then, again, it is comparatively simple to carry out a menu in cooperation with fellow students of one's own nationality and mental grade; while the task of dinner preparation, for a critical public, assisted by a cook of Swedish origin, an Irish kettle scourer, an Italian dish washer, a German confectioner, men and women of long experience, boys and girls in their first job, calls for more than book learning along the lines of social science.

The union coöperates to the fullest extent with Mrs. Dodge and her students, and the employees, who are accustomed to the system of education which the Simmons girls are using, take them as apprentices and help them to tackle every kind of work. The girls are stationed, for their laboratory work, each day at a different post in one of the three buildings of the union, the Boylston and Providence Street restaurants, the New England Kitchen, or the Broadway bakery.

Back to back in the same edifice, the Boylston Street and the Providence Street rooms present differing problems, for the former is usually patronized by Boston's leisure class, while the latter draws its patrons from business offices, although the prices in both, as well as those in the New England Kitchen, are as moderate as good quality and service will allow.

And here is a point worth noting. In learning every branch of the restaurant business, buying food from the market, examining and checking it upon delivery, preparing it so as to obtain, with the greatest economy, the full nutritive value, planning menus both attractive and intelligently varied, serving as waitresses and cashiers, learning the uses and limitations of every kind of equipment, meeting the public and learning their varying tastes and whims, the students must keep in mind also the economic side of what they are doing; for it is a rule that the union's food shops, bakery and restaurants shall pay for themselves. The aim is not to make large profits, but to demonstrate the practicality of the venture and to insure a continuance of the highest class of service and of goods.

Former Chemists

Miss Hazel Young, director of the New England Kitchen, like her predecessor, Mrs. Ellen H. Richards, who founded the kitchen and the Boston school lunch system, began her career as a chemist. She taught college classes in chemistry and served at one time as head chemist of a large Massachusetts textile plant. Mrs. Dodge was also a chemist before she took up the dietetics work. When Mrs. Richards was helping her husband, a chemistry professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and pursuing her own research, as well as founding the Home Economics Association, she conceived the idea of transferring the school children's lunches from the hands of janitors to more competent management, and in 1894 the lunches were taken over by the Kitchen. When she retired, in 1907, that part of the business was accepted, at the request of the Boston School Committee, by the Women's Educational and Industrial Union.

Very early in the morning the college students whose station is the Broadway bakery, where the school lunches are cooked, sandwiches made, and the food all packed in baskets for delivery by truck, take up their duties along with the regular help. Cakes and tarts are baked by the hundred; soup and macaroni, cheese sauce cooked in eighty-gallon pans; cup custards made 500 at a time, and sandwiches in thousands. Only the finest material is used. Ice cream consists of real cream or whole milk and fresh eggs, and is never sent out over two days old. Bread and cakes are fresh-baked.

Spotless Kitchens

Everything used is spotless; every employee immaculately clean. The students follow the lunch baskets to some of the 37 school counters, where they learn what the children require, what appeals to them and what they shun. They test the quality of the products and learn, which is extremely valuable in hotel or restaurant work, the length of time it takes to perform the various tasks; so that in supervising a staff later they will not expect impossible achievements or permit dishonest use of time.

Miss Daisy Treen, who combined her university training with a natural talent for handling foods, designed much of the unique equipment of the bakery, and schools requiring workers for cafeterias and lunch counters rely on her judgment regarding applicants.

Mrs. Lois Davidson, associate director of the Union Lunch Department, has served the organization for the past 14 years, building up and strengthening its reputation for good food. She gives her personal assistance to the students in their eight-month course and permits their free participation in every activity of the Boylston Street building. The students who take this vocational course are nearly all honor students and are selected from colleges and universities in all parts of the country.

Quiet and select, particularly desirable for ladies traveling alone.

Single from $2 Double from $3

THE COLLINGWOOD
45 West 35th St.
NEW YORK

Reich Expects Move To Resume Parleys

(Continued from Page 1)

any convention or agreement whatsoever as long as it is not treated as an equal.

Four-Power Pact Called Best Solution of Crisis

ROME, Oct. 18 (AP)—Italian newspapers yesterday asked that the four-power western European peace pact be put into speedy operation in order to solve the disarmament situation.

Signor Virginio Gayada, who usually echoes Government opinion, said in the "Giornale d'Italia" that everywhere "action by Premier Mussolini is invoked and waited for so that there may be some new initiative capable of mending the broken threads of political cloth."

He called the recently signed pact by Germany, Italy, Great Britain and France "the last line trench providentially created by Signor Mussolini for the defense, peace and political solidarity of Europe."

"Italy has already made known that it is ready for action and is searching again for ways toward an agreement," Signor Gayada said.

The "Giornale" predicted that before the resumption of the disarmament conversations next week "new exchanges of viewpoints and negotiations among the big powers will take place outside the League of Nations and that "Useful work will begin immediately with new methods and in a new place."

Closed Bank's Assets One-Third Liquidated

Herbert Pearson, receiver for the closed Federal National Bank announces that more than 25 per cent of the supposed assets which have been liquidated so far for the bank have been written off in losses. About one third of the bank's assets, he reports, have been liquidated with a 20 per cent dividend paid to depositors.

The receiver reports he has $821,000 cash on hand, less than one-half enough for another 10 per cent dividend. To date Mr. Pearson has collected $709,000 in rents, premiums, and interest on assets, as compared with expenses of receivership of $314,978.73.

"Your footprint in leather"

. . . and what it means!

Beautifully-made shoes that fit every arch and curve of the foot the instant you put them on—no breaking-in—just complete and immediate comfort—*that's* what "Your Footprint in Leather" means to you!

There are many different Matrix *lasts*—each designed for a certain type of foot—let an expert fitter help you to find the one that is actually "Your Footprint in Leather"—a patented process found only in Matrix Shoes.

For our new Fashion Announcement please write to E. P. Reed & Co., Rochester, N. Y. Matrix Style Studio: 47 W. 34th St., New York City.

A variety of styles at $8.75 and up

THE NORMA—*Indies brown or dull black kid; eel grey suede.*

Matrix Shoes

"YOUR FOOTPRINT IN LEATHER"

Einsteins Leave Upon Tug Before Steamship Docks

Car Takes Them to Princeton Where He Is to Teach; Avoids Big Crowd

NEW YORK, Oct. 17 (AP)—Dr. Albert Einstein, natural scientist officially without honor in his own country, came back to the United States today and was hurried ashore in a special tug. There had been rumors there might be a Hitlerite demonstration against him. Accompanied by Mrs. Einstein and Dr. Walther Mayer of Vienna, his assistant, the distinguished mathematician arrived on the Red Star liner, Westernland.

Out in midstream, long before the steamer docked, a tug nosed alongside. Through lines of interviewers—and friends who had come to greet him—Dr. Einstein and other members of his party were whisked aboard the tug.

They were discharged at the Municipal Pier and put into an automobile bound for Princeton, N. J., where the noted savant will be professor of mathematics and theoretical physics at the Institute for Advanced Study.

It was not explained why the Einstein party was so unceremoniously bundled ashore. There were those hints of the demonstration, and yesterday, Dr. Abraham Flexner, director of the Institute for Advanced Study, issued a statement that Dr Einstein would make no statements, would be shielded from the public as carefully as possible, partially in deference to his expressed desire to enter his professional duties with little fuss and fanfare.

The Einsteins appeared as flustered as any over their expeditious withdrawal from public scrutiny. They remained in their stateroom until the tug arrived, bearing Mr. E. S. Bamberger, donor of the institute, and Mr. Herbert Mass. These two escorted the Einstein party to the tug. Dr. and Mrs. Einstein waved hurried farewells to fellow passengers. Close to his body, he held his beloved violin.

Princeton Prepares To Receive Einstein

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 17—Prof. Albert Einstein is expected to begin work in the Institute of Advanced Mathematics here late this week. Official announcement has been made that, upon his arrival in Princeton, he and Frau Einstein will occupy Mrs. William Hall's house, which has been leased for their use.

Dr. Abraham Flexner, director of the Institute for Advanced Study, refused to reveal any of Dr. Einstein's plans for the immediate future.

"Professor Einstein will give no interviews, issue no statements and make no public appearances at this time, since his one desire is to resume his scientific activity in the institute without distraction or disturbance—a wish which the American people and the American press can be counted on to respect," Dr. Flexner said.

The Institute for Advanced Study, endowed by Mr. Louis Bamberger and his sister, Mrs. Felix Fuld, is for the pursuit of advanced learning and exploration in fields of pure science. The school of mathematics is the first branch of the institute and other branches will be established as soon as faculties for them can be obtained.

Only those who have received a Ph.D. degree or whose training is equivalent to that represented by the Ph.D. degree will be accepted as students in the institute. They must also be sufficiently advanced to carry on and to coöperate in independent research. Instructions in the school will be given by individual contact, by seminars, lectures, or by any other method that the individual faculty member prefers.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Smith Man or Not?

James E. Hagan came out ahead of 12 Somerville mayoralty aspirants yesterday in the first nonpartisan primary held in that city. His 9942 votes is called a political upset, for was not the alleged indorsement of Alfred E. Smith of the Hagan candidacy popularly believed to be a myth?

Now the question is whether Somerville voters in electing a man without the certain indorsement of Mr. Smith repudiated the "Happy Warrior." Well, anyway, it pays to advertise.

Now Signing Off

Former Congressman O'Connell, candidate for Mayor, was so liberally supplied with adjectives last night for his political opponents that he got little time to say much for himself. From fairly lurid verbal pigments he drew his invectives for Mr. Mansfield and the Good Government Association.

He had finished his paint job and merely started on his pledges when the announcer, apparently, signed him off. Probably Mr. Mansfield and the association felt so stamped with the same dye that they got together. So today we have the Good Government indorsing Mr. Mansfield.

Hiring Air Hall Costly

Because political programs come only once a year and since often regularly-scheduled programs must be canceled to make way for them they are called "one shot" radiocasts and certain radio stations charge a special, higher rate to politicians for the privilege of using the air waves.

For instance, tomorrow night Mr. Nichols will pay well over $300 to speak for a half hour on Station WBZ. Three of his opponents will speak over Station WNAC on the same evening to the tune of $125 apiece for a 15-minute period. But even these prices hardly faze politicians. In fact, one farsighted politician has engaged several half-hour periods well in advance and toward the end of the campaign to allow free rein to his well-known forensic habits.

More Conry vs. Hultman

Mr. Joseph Conry, the embattled traffic commissioner, broods in his office on the sixth floor of the Boston Police Headquarters building. Mr. Eugene C. Hultman, police commissioner, has suggested to Mr. Conry that he is evicted, by the gentle hint of tearing down the walls of his sanctum. But Mr. Conry is technicalaly not evicted, at least his incomparably dapper person is visible in his accustomed chair.

Commissioner Hultman must now find out how the relentless squires, in old novels, who foreclosed on the old homestead got results. There is an air of ominous calm in police headquarters. The Commissioner has had his troubles in getting certain persons into the police sanctum, but never has he had so much trouble getting anyone out of it.

Illinois Safety City Guards Title Closely

EVANSTON, Ill., Oct. 18 (AP)—This north-shore suburb of Chicago, proclaimed the nation's safest city by the National Safety Council last year, is taking no chances on losing its title.

Velocipedes, bicycles and tricycles are termed vehicles in Evanston's traffic code and as such must have warning devices, headlights and taillights, it was decreed by Sergt. Frank Kreml, head of the accident prevention bureau. Riders of such vehicles must signal left turns and do all the other things a motorist is expected to do.

The Houses at White House

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt entertained at luncheon today for her guests, Col. Edward M. House and Mrs. House, who were to return to New York tonight.

Especially GOOD for the CHILDREN and they like it

DELICIOUS WHOLESOME INEXPENSIVE

KRE-MEL DESSERT

Why Brush Teeth In a Way That Doesn't Save Them?

The Surest Way

To Have Clean Teeth Is to Free Them From Film

You brush your teeth, but does that brushing clean them?

Don't your teeth discolor? Doesn't tartar form and make them unsightly?

Despite your brushing, aren't you often disappointed with your teeth's appearance?

You remove the debris, but not the film—that tenacious film. Even after brushing you can feel it with your tongue.

That film is what discolors. It holds decaying food particles in contact with the teeth.

There is now a way to keep free from that film. It is embodied in a tooth paste called Pepsodent.

This is to urge that you prove it. See for yourself how it removes the film which causes stain and tartar and makes teeth unattractive.

Then you will know how to keep teeth whiter. How to help keep them tartar-free.

Prove That Pepsodent Ends That Film

Pepsodent is called the special film-removing tooth paste. When you use it, you will know the reason.

The basis is a special cleansing and polishing material. Its object is to remove film—safely, thoroughly.

Some cleansing materials remove film but scratch enamel. Others are safe but too soft to be effective. That fact made the development of the ideal material seem impossible.

But, after 13 years, the ideal material was developed. It is accepted as one of the great dental discoveries of the day. This new material is unique in film-removing power. It is twice as soft as those commonly used in tooth pastes. Thus it is absolutely safe.

Let us send you a 10-Day Tube. Use it and watch the results. Note how your teeth whiten. Mark how the film disappears. Note how clean your teeth feel.

The 10-Day Tube is free. Cut out this coupon—now before you forget. Fill it out and mail it. That is all.

CS10-18

Free—10-Day Supply

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Mail 10-Day Tube of Pepsodent to
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Pepsodent

Weaknesses of License System Outlined in Liquor Report

Private Profit Motive Found Incompatible With Idea of Temperance Education—Danger of Politics Blocking Regulation Shown

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 18—Any state which adopts the license method as an instrument of liquor control, thereby justifying the private profit motive, will face the prospect of "an endless guerrilla warfare between a nation fighting for temperance and a traffic that thrives on excess," according to the liquor control report made by Mr. Raymond B. Fosdick and Mr. Albert L. Scott under the auspices of Mr. John D. Rockefeller Jr.

Three other menaces that would grow up under a licensing system would be that the licensing body, forced into politics for self-protection, would become a powerful political engine; that the issuance of licenses to private traders would be "theoretically at least, incompatible with any idea of temperance education," and would deeply intrench a far-flung proprietary interest which would block retreat should the system prove unsatisfactory, the report says.

Defects in License Method

The installment of the report made public today follows in part:

In America no state legislature has taken full advantage of the possibilities of the license method as an instrument of liquor control. The licensing systems of pre-prohibition days did not deserve the name of system. Ordinarily system was wholly lacking. The law was a hodge-podge of enactment and amendment. Seldom was any attempt made to discriminate between the handling of beer and hard liquor. License administration was frequently in the hands of those who had a personal interest in making control ineffectual.

Our investigations have convinced us that these weaknesses cannot easily be eradicated from the operation of the license system in America, and we recommend the frank abandonment of further legislative tinkering with licenses, and the acceptance of an altogether different method of control.

It must be remembered that the licensed dealers may perhaps be inclined to assist in enforcing the law against illegal practices and illicit trade competition. National prohibition has been a hard school.

Enlightened Self-Interest

The example of government sales agencies successfully operating in the Canadian provinces and possibly in the future in some of our states, will be a constant threat of what may happen if the old abuses return.

It is not entirely inconceivable, therefore, that a chastened liquor trade, operating under a sound licensing system, may come to see that restraint and honest coöperation with license control is the policy dictated by a truly enlightened self-interest.

However, over against this promising new factor must be set the irresponsible codes of lawlessness of the bootleggers, many of whom will now be licensed. It is difficult in advance to estimate the comparative influence of these conflicting forces.

A liquor licensing plan which included all desirable features must still be regarded as defective in four important and, we believe, vital respects.

Its primary weakness consists in the preservation of the private profit motive, which would be threaded through the entire business from manufacture to ultimate local sale.

License and Protection

In the second place, any licensing system tends to project the whole question into politics and to keep it there. Indeed, it compels the traffic to be in politics for self-protection.

In the third place, a system of licenses to private traders is, theoretically at least, incompatible with any idea of temperance education. While individual venders of the better class will perhaps from motives of self-interest and conscience join with temperance forces in curbing individual abuse, this is as far as they will go.

In the fourth place, to adopt the license method is to follow the easy path, but it is a path which affords no sure retreat if the system proves unsatisfactory. For the establishment of a licensed liquor trade means the deep intrenchment of a far-flung proprietary interest.

Large Capital Investment

This interest would have a large capital investment to be protected at all costs. Buildings, leases, fixtures, inventories, stock and bonds—representing millions of dollars—would require defense against those who in the public interest might threaten curb or reduction.

Moreover, such a vested interest is bound to employ aggressive tactics in its own defense. Liquor trade associations, open and disguised, would continuously oppose every restriction of opportunities to sell. Manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers, through their respective associations, would unite in resisting disestablishment of retail selling outlets whenever attempts were made to eliminate a portion of them either by local option votes or by reduction of the total number of licensed places.

The profit motive is the core of the problem. Unless that motive is divorced from the handling of spirituous liquor, unless society as a whole can take over this business in the protection of its citizens, the future, at least in America, holds out only the prospect of an endless guerrilla warfare between a nation fighting for temperance and a traffic that thrives on excess.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Thursday; slightly colder with light frost in exposed places tonight; gentle to moderate westerly winds.

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Rhode Island: Fair and colder tonight; Thursday fair.

Massachusetts: Fair and slightly colder tonight; possibly light frost in north portion; Thursday fair.

Connecticut: Fair and slightly colder tonight; possibly light frost; Thursday fair.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate west and northwest winds over south portion and moderate west over north portion; fair weather tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

All Times Eastern Standard

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	50	68	Minneapolis	40	52
Bismarck	28	54	Montreal	42	56
Boston	45	70	Nantucket	54	66
Buffalo	46	54	New Orleans	70	84
Calgary	30	46	New York	48	66
Charleston	68	78	Norfolk, Va.	60	72
Chicago	38	54	North Platte	34	56
Cincinnati	44	64	Philadelphia	54	66
Denver	40	56	Phoenix, Ariz.	54	94
Dodge City	40	66	Pittsburgh	44	58
Eastport, Me.	48	60	Portland, Me.	46	62
Hatteras	68	76	Raleigh	54	72
Helena, Mont.	38	44	St. Louis	42	64
Huron, S. D.	28	56	Salt Lake City	46	66
Jacksonville	64	82	San Francisco	64	88
Kansas City	44	64	Santa Fe, N.M.	40	68
Key West	80	88	Seattle	56	58
Los Angeles	70	94	Tampa	70	86
Memphis	50	72	Washington	46	68
Miami, Fla.	76	84	Williston, N.D.	28	52

A—8 a. m. Oct. 18.
B—Maximum Oct. 17.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday 10:28 p.m., Thursday 10:44 a.m.
Height of tides 9.9 feet, 10.8 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:30 p. m.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

Theaters

"LET 'EM EAT CAKE" (Shubert). Last performance tonight before transfer to New York. 8:15.

"ROMEO AND JULIET" (Colonial). Eva Le Gallienne as Juliet. 8:15.

"BROTHERS" (Wilbur). This melodrama by Herbert Ashton Jr. played 40 weeks in New York some time ago. This is its first Boston production. Walter Gilbert plays a dual role. 8:20.

"THE LATE CHRISTOPHER BEAN" (Plymouth). Pauline Lord plays the lead in this comedy by Sidney Howard. 8:30.

Movies

BOSTON — "Charlie Chan's Greatest Case." Warner Oland again plays the perfectly poised Chinese detective of Earl Derr Biggers' stories. 10 a. m., 12:24, 3:08, 5:42, 8:16, 10:50.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY—"Dr. Bull." Last day of this typical Will Rogers entertainment. Paramount at 4:23, 7:06, 9:40. Fenway at 4:50, 7:23, 9:56.

KEITH'S—"The Power and the Glory." Spencer Tracy and Colleen Moore in a powerful story of the rise of a track worker to the presidency of a great railroad—and of the effect on him of his new power. 11:03 a. m., 1:52, 4:41, 7:28, 10:14.

ORPHEUM—"Stage Mother." With Alice Brady. 9:25 a. m., 12:30, 3:58, 6:40, 9:48.

METROPOLITAN—"The Way to Love." Maurice Chevalier supported by Ann Dvorak and Edward Everett Horton. Stoopnagle and Budd on the stage. Savitsky's orchestra plays "Drums Impressions." 11 a. m., 2, 4:50, 7:40, 10:30.

Other Events

SIX-DAY BICYCLE RACE—In Boston Garden from 1 p. m. to 1 a. m. daily.

TOMORROW

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM—Lectures: "Seeds and Fruits." 11 a. m.; "Egypt, Land of Pyramids." 9 a. m. First regular meeting of Dramatic Club. 4.

ART MUSEUM — Free Guidance — "French Rooms," by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m.

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB—Lecture by Bertrand R. Canfield of the Babson Institute on "The NRA. What It Is, What It Has Done and What It Hopes to Do." 11 a. m.

ONE O'CLOCK CLUB—First session of season. Dwight W. Norris, sales manager of WBZ-WBZA, speaker. Hotel Touraine. 12:30.

Liquor Code Declared Far From Finished

(Continued from Page 1)

licensing systems. If sale of liquor in clubs, restaurants and hotels is permitted, there would no stopping the expansion of the distributing agencies, Senator Mackay declared.

Even as prematurely set forth, the tentative draft possesses one major advantage over the old licensing system, according to Mr. Putnam, as it provides for a five-man state control commission, unique in its supervision of municipal liquor traffic.

The tentative draft, which already has had some of its provisions nullified, according to Senator Mackay, provides for the following:

Sale of liquor in taverns, the interior of which must be visible from the street, and the occupants of which must sit at tables.

Sale of liquor in hotels, clubs and restaurants under special regulations.

Package sales confined to eight gallons.

Local Option

Local option and a licensing board, of three members, subject to removal by the mayor, if the city votes for the sale of liquor.

Full control by the state five-man non-partisan commission of the entire liquor traffic in the State.

Number of licensed places where liquor can be drunk on premises and where it can be bought in packages apportioned on a basis of so many to each unit of population. Boston would be permitted at least 200 licensed places.

Liquor sales not to be made before 9 A. M.

Minors to be denied purchase of liquor.

Home manufacture of liquor permitted.

Special licenses granted for the wholesale importation or exportation of liquor into or from the State.

Heavy penalties for violations of licensing, transportation or purety provisions.

Fixing of maximum prices.

Whether the saloon will be favored will be determined when the committee meets tomorrow to continue its work.

It is reported that this committee stands nine to six in favor of the sale of hard liquor by the glass in taverns, restaurants, clubs and hotels. The committee members also will decide the fees to be charged by local licensing boards.

The present draft of the bill contains no penalty laws for bootlegging and this will have to be inserted.

It is said to be the present plan of the committee to establish so-called "package stores" where spirituous liquors may be purchased by the bottle. Just what these stores are to be has not been finally determined. It is said the committee favors a system somewhat similar to that of the Canadian plan and that in the proposed plan no license will be required from the individual to enable him to purchase liquor by the bottle.

Theaters

"Let 'Em Eat Cake"

After two and a half weeks of grooming at the Shubert Theater, Boston, "Let 'Em Eat Cake," the Kaufman-Ryskind-Gershwin sequel to the Pulitzer Prize-winning "Of Thee I Sing," will be submitted to the Broadway pantologists at the Imperial Theater, New York, Saturday evening. A survey of the revised edition, on the last night but one of its provincial probation period, revealed that only minor refinements had been found needful. The full substance was there on the opening night, and it was well organized. All that remained was to compress. This has been done. The running time has now been reduced to two hours and 40 minutes, during which there are few dull moments.

The only major change is the elevation to the Presidency of a restored Republic of that wistful statesman and ex-umpire, Mr. Alexander Throttlebottom—a rectification that will bring joy to the hearts of all lovers of summary justice. No reward would be undeserved by this amiable superfluity who has shown himself so resourceful in enlisting the Union League Club in the Blue Shirt army, and so eager to assist in making operative the balky guillotine of which he was to be the first victim.

The score and the lyrics of this neo-Gilbert-and-Sullivanish opus renewed the earlier impression. We recommend to your particular attention the opening choruses, the three-part chorus in the Blue House scene and the operatic effects of the Guillotine scene. With these virtues added to the satirical wit of Mr. Kaufman, a considerable longevity seems to be indicated for the piece.

L. A. S.

Federal Agent Seeks To Settle Silk Strike

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Oct. 18 (AP)—Miss Anna Weinstock, federal labor conciliator, who came here from Washington in an effort to mediate the strike of 2000 employees of 11 silk and rayon mills, is today interviewing employers.

Miss Weinstock said she believed there was no reason why the strike, which has been in progress a week, could not be settled on the scene and make it unnecessary to await a decision by the National Labor Board, whose attention was brought to the case by Mr. Francis J. Gorman, international vice-president of the United Textile Workers of America. The strikers demand a 30-hour week and a minimum weekly wage of $30 for weavers.

Montreal Harbor at New Low

MONTREAL, Oct. 18 (AP)—The water level in Montreal Harbor dropped yesterday to 27ft. 6in, an all-time low record. The previous low record was 27ft. 7in. Oct. 29, 1911. In the past few days the level, already two feet below normal, fell four inches. Unusually dry weather for the past month is reported by harbor officials as the chief cause of the situation.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	900kc-WBZ-333m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Farm reports	Dance music; talk	Organ recital	Skippy sketch
5:15	Monitor Views News	Winnie the Pooh	Brook's Orchestra	Melody Mart
5:30	Singing Lady	Tom Mix sketch	All American Boy	Dance music
5:45	Little Orphan Annie	The Wizard of Oz	Mixed quartet	Cowboy Tom
6:00	Gene and Glenn, songs and patter	Evening Tattler; records; talks	Reports; talk	Buck Rogers
6:15	songs; sketch		Political talk	Rangers sketch
6:30	Reports; sports	News; pianist	Black and Blue	Vera Van; band
6:45	Lowell Thomas	Weather Man	Popular program	Russian Gypsies
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy	Comedian; quartet	Myrt and Marge	Reports; news
7:15	John Herrick; orch.	Popular soloists	Just Plain Bill	Gallagher Band
7:30	Sketch; organ	Musical program	Ensemble; chorus	Dance program
7:45	Irene Rich	The Goldbergs	Boake Carter	Brunswick Orches.
8:00	Network serial	Bert Lahr; George	Vocal trio; orch.	String ensemble
8:15	mystery story	Olsen's Music	Edwin C. Hill	Female trio
8:30	Orchestra; soloists	Stage Show of the	Albert Spalding;	As I See It
8:45	Red Davis sketch	Air; Variety	vocalist; orch.	Mixed quartet
9:00	20,000 Years in Sing	Adrian O'Brien	Irvin Cobb; orch.	Stevens's Band
9:15	Sing, sketch	and Rakov's Or-	Political talk	Kate Smith
9:30	John McCormack,	Leo Reisman's Or-	Lombardo Orch.;	Le Paradis Band
9:45	tenor; concert orch.	chestra; soloist	Burns and Allen	Reports; news
10:00	Pedro Via and his	Barnyard music	Waring's Orches.	Hughie Connor
10:15	orchestra	and male quartet	Richman; Berle	and his orchestra
10:30	Rines's Orchestra	National Forum:	Soloist; 2 pianos	"The Town Crier"
10:45	News flashes	Sen. R. L. Wagner	Political talk	Evan Evans; con-
11:00	Reports; sports	Forecasts; news	Reports; news	certi orchestra
11:15	Marsh Orchestra	The King's Jester	Le Paradis Band	News Service
11:30	Jack Denny and his	Don Bestor and	Oxzie Nelson and	
11:45	orchestra	his orchestra	his orchestra	

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

6:30 WBZ, Gene and Glenn, songs and patter.
9:45 WEEI, "The Wife Saver," household information by Allan Prescott.
10:15 WBZ, "Ciara, Lu 'n' Em," gossip.
11:30 WEEI, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
11:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.

After Luncheon

2:45 WEEI, "Nature in Art," Huger Elliott of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.
3:00 WNAC, Emmerich Kalman, Hungarian operetta composer, conducting program of own works from London, Eng.
3:00 WEEI, Echoes of Erin: Joe White, "Silver Masked Tenor."
3:30 WNAC, "Race Conflicts in Today's World," Dr. Hans Kohn.
4:00 WNAC, United States Army Band, Capt. William Stannard, conductor.
4:15 WBZ, Talk by Mrs. Joseph B. Ely, wife of the Massachusetts Governor.
4:35 WNAC, Talk, Guy T. Helvering, Commissioner of Internal Revenue.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.

Dinner and After

7:30 WNAC, Pray and Braggiotti, Franco-Italian piano team.
7:45 WAAB, "The Relation of Canada to the British Empire—As It Affects the United States and Canada," M. David Singer.
8:00 WBZ, "Captain Diamond's Adventures," dramatized sea stories.
8:00 WEEI, Rudy Vallee's Connecticut Yankees with guest soloists.
8:15 WAAB, New England Council presents Robert M. Goodrich of Providence.
8:30 WNAC, Harlem Serenade: Negro program with Hall Johnson Singers; orchestra.
8:45 WBZ, Manfred Malkin, pianist, playing Beethoven's "Sonata Apassionata."
9:00 WAAB, Dedication program of Station WJAS, Pittsburgh, Penna.
9:00 WBZ, Death Valley Days, sketch of pioneering days.
9:00 WEEI, Captain Henry's Showboat: soloists; comedy skit; Voorhees's Orchestra.
9:30 WNAC, Columbia Dramatic Guild: "The Tragedy of a Comic Song."

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, Paul Whiteman and his orchestra; Deems Taylor; popular soloists.
10:00 WNAC, Sevitzky's Orchestra; Prof. R. E. Rogers; Maria Koussevitzky.
10:39 WNAC, "Over the Camera Man's Shoulder," with Alton Blackington.
10:45 WAAB, Gladys Rice; orchestra, Nicolai Berezowsky, conductor.

Boston Art Notes

Silhouettes

Baroness von Maydell has come back to Boston after an interval of nearly eight years. She returns with larger repertoire, and much fuller scrapbooks. At Doll and Richards she is exhibiting her silhouettes.

Portrait cuttings on black paper have known their vogue for a long time. The art practiced by expert craftsmen and facile wielders of scissors has been taken with greater or less seriousness. Likenesses have been snipped and encased luxuriously in elegant frames on the one hand; on the other they have been sold for very small fees at resorts and tossed by the purchaser into packets of souvenirs.

As Baroness von Maydell plies the craft, we discover its potentialities in ornamental flourish, textural likeness, microscopic detail. Her craftsmanship does not seem to belong to this age of hurried performance and impressionistic effect. Every detail, no matter how small or casual, must be cut. With innumerable snips of the scissors she depicts details of foliage, fur, blossoms, many of which seem no more than a hair's breadth. It requires inordinate patience to do such fine work, it also requires very keen observation.

The silhouette is two-dimensional, and the artist must cut the outline so that it implies the third dimension. That is not easy, it is an aspect which is avoided by the ordinary silhouette cutter. It is somewhat bewildering to see how the Baroness conveys the quality of chiffons, tulles, veilings. The characteristics of lightness, heaviness, transparency, translucency, softness, characterize her portraits.

Many well-known Americans and their familes have posed for the artist. Her groupings of families are very ingenious, for they must necessarily be seen in two dimensions. There is no perspective. Her subjects are all seen wearing finery; dogs, flowers, symbolizing objects are added.

D. A.

New and Greater China Is Forecast By Lowell Speaker

The greatest need of the Chinese National Government is to consolidate its rule in the provinces it actually controls, according to Sir Frederick Whyte who lectured before the Lowell Institute last night on "The Chinese Revolution in its Twenty-third Year." The Nationalists must show China that there is greater security and prosperity under their rule than under Communist rule.

"Many Chinese," he said, "who really want the Nationalists to succeed, wonder which is better—Nationalist or Communist government. Over large areas Communist rule offers a reasonably orderly government which is a tremendous improvement over the civil war that lasted so long in these districts. To combat this influence, Nationalism must concentrate on progress in the provinces it actually controls rather than dissipate its power."

Since the causes of the revolution were largely economic, Sir Frederick stated, economic progress should be the first consideration. Security in the pursuit of their usual vocations is a great desire of the Chinese people. They also want security to enjoy the fruits of those vocations without a civil war taking all.

China will achieve real success, the speaker prophesied, now that she has returned to the ancient origins of indigenous culture for inspiration. A grafted Western culture could not succeed, but the critical and scientific approach to problems that China has learned from the West will show her how to work things out in her own way. In the future there will be a new and greater China based on ancient Chinese culture, rendered progressive by Western influence.

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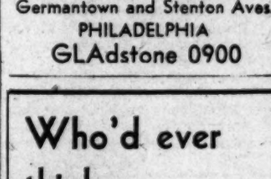

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H. Eugene Gardner, member of the Philadelphia and Montgomery County Bars, bonded by National Surety Corporation—see Pennsylvania Section of National List—announces his admission to the Bar of the District of Columbia; the opening of an office in Washington, D. C., in association with the firm of Loving and Hamner, also bonded, and the resumption of office hours from 1 to 5 on Saturday afternoons at 703 Real Estate Trust Building, Broad and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia (Kin. 0409), for the convenience of members of the Philadelphia and adjoining county bars and clients.
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Filene to Direct Revision of Ethics In Trade Practice

Says Business Clean Up Will Avoid Wastes Among Industries

Mr. E. A. Filene of Boston was today called upon to assume a federal post carrying with it the responsibility of clearing away some of the driftwood that has clogged the industrial stream and made necessary the passage of the National Recovery Act.

Announcement of his appointment to chairmanship of a special committee under the Department of Commerce came just 24 hours after he completed a plea to his own workers for their whole-hearted support of the recovery program.

Addressing about 500 new employees of his concern, Mr. Filene said their jobs depended upon the success of the NRA. He went on to say that the conditions in which the country now finds itself are the result of 100 years of bad industrial practices.

Although the workers did not then realize it, Mr. Filene was telling them something of the import of his new position. It will be his task to formulate means of getting rid of these practices.

Officially, the new group will act as the "Committee on Unfair Trade Practices in Production and Distribution." Aligned with the Boston expert will be such well-known business organizers as Dr. Paul F. Nystrom, professor of marketing, Columbia University; Roy Dickinson, president, The Printers' Ink Publications; John S Burke, president, B. Altman & Co., New York City; Morris E. Leeds, president, Leeds & Northrup Company, Philadelphia. Others will be appointed.

Unfair business practices between competitors have been hit hard by the NRA, Unfair practices between buyer and seller sink deeper under the cold crust of business, it is said. These even parade in the guise of established business customs. In this field the Filene committee will function.

The picture Mr. Filene paints as the nation waits for promised greater improvements to be wrought by the NRA is one in brave hues. He sees the nation's business at scratch once more.

"Business men," he declared, "are faced with the opportunity of beginning, once and for all, a house cleaning which over the years will certainly make for more profitable business and greater social stability.

"Great wastes from unfair business practices have brought lower wages, higher prices to the public and losses that business has had to absorb from its profits."

It will be to the end of "cutting out this stupid and stupendous waste levying so heavy a toll on labor, capital and the consumer" that Mr. Filene's committee will bend its energies.

Collections of Art In Boston Museum Amaze Lord Duveen

The Boston Museum of Fine Arts yesterday welcomed a distinguished visitor who came to admire a painting and stayed to be astonished by a museum.

Lord Duveen of Millbank, came to Boston to see the newly-cleaned painting of "St. Luke Drawing the Virgin," which since its restoration in Germany has been declared the original work of the Flemish painter, Roger Van der Weyden, and copies of which hang in many of the world's great museums.

Lord Duveen, recognized as one of the world's foremost art collectors, spent the morning visiting the museum galleries, accompanied by the director, Mr. Edward J. Holmes, Mrs. Holmes and many of the curators.

Afterward Lord Duveen added his expert opinion to that of such critics as Dr. Max J. Friedlander, Emile Renders and Hulin de Loo, declaring that the picture "is one of the great Flemish paintings of the world."

But it was the museum in its entirety that evoked the frankest surprise from Lord Duveen. "I am amazed at the wonderful things here," he said, "in the eastern, the classical, the Egyptian, in fact, in all departments. I consider this one of the great museums of the world, and am perfectly astonished at what I find."

Judge to Rule On "Straw" Note Loan Indictment

Can a bank official be indicted legally for obtaining loans on "straw" notes properly recorded in the records of the bank?

Judge Hugh D. McLellan of the Massachusetts Federal District Court will decide this question shortly and the ruling will be one of the first of its kind in the history of jurisprudence in the country. It will also determine whether or not the department of justice can proceed with the prosecution of a number of indictments on "straw" notes returned against officials of the closed Federal National Bank and affiliates.

After hearing arguments for a bill of particulars, sought by Mr. Myron C. Taylor, counsel for Daniel C. Mulloney, president of the Federal Bank, in connection with the first two indictments returned against him last August, Judge McLellan took the matter under advisement.

The Mulloney indictments in question charge that Mulloney misapplied $97,000 and that he obtained $29,458.82 and $29,458.81 on two notes in the name of John V. O'Leary, an alleged "straw." The indictments also charge that Mulloney misapplied $38,700 of the Federal bank's funds by converting five promissory notes. Other counts in the indictments allege he made false entries about the "straw" note.

Mansfield Gets Full Indorsement From Association

Other Candidates Claim 'Good Government' Vote Support

Of all Boston's mayoralty candidates who culled the vineyard of the Good Government Association for the grapes of indorsement, Mr. Frederick W. Mansfield was successful.

The other candidates and their supporters suddenly recoil, finding the grapes sour. Mr. Henry Parkman Jr. says he can win without the association's indorsement; former Congressman Joseph F. O'Connell finds it an empty honor, and Mayor James M. Curley interprets its indorsement as a "liability."

The association last night placed the grapes in Mr. Mansfield's basket, which Mr. O'Connell declared had been hanging on the door knob. Into the baskets of Judge Michael H. Sullivan and Henry Parkman the association dropped regrets.

"There are three candidates in the field, any one of whom this association would be glad to indorse," according to the statement issued by the association. "These are Mansfield, Parkman and Sullivan. But in order to be effective the vote should be concentrated upon one of them, however regretful we are that the merits of all of them cannot be recognized."

Parkman May Take Votes

The opinion persists in some quarters that the association in turning down Parkman has signed its resignation from political service. Holders of this opinion interpret Senator Parkman as more of a "Good Government Association" by himself than is the association. All the groups commonly believed represented by the association will bolt to Senator Parkman, it is averred.

This is also the opinion expressed by Senator Parkman. His usual six feet three of imperturbability unruffled, he declared he wold receive what has been referred to as the association vote anyway.

Judge Michael H. Sullivan will not sulk in his bailiwick but will continue his appeal to the voters for the Old Deal for Boston. It is generally understood that an official of the association had induced the Judge to run. Whatever disappointment he feels, may be modified by the indorsement of Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, former president of Harvard University.

It has been the rule that indorsement by the association meant 15,000 to 25,000 votes with generous amplification of the campaign funds. Financial support would, it is believed, give Mr. Mansfield a greatly needed "lift." But if, as it is suspected, Mr. Parkman controls the purse strings of association contributors, not to mention the votes the feeling among some political students is that it will be the association which will "get on and ride."

Alliance With City Hall.

But there is another prospect, little contemplated. If the association has backed a winner this time, as it has frankly announced its intention of doing, will it not have effected a practical alliance with City Hall that may regenerate the association and increase its political stature?

The association has indicated a determination to compromise, in order that its precepts may count for something in the actual correction of what it terms 12 years of governmental abuses in Boston.

"The city of Boston is in a critical condition," according to the association. "Although ninth in population, the per capita cost of government here far exceeds that in any of the other larger cities of the country, even of New York. In the 20 years prior to 1929, while the population has increased only 16 per cent, the cost of government increased 170 per cent and the tax levy 143 per cent. The financial mismanagement of the last 12 years has laid a heavy burden upon any new Mayor. It is essential that whoever is elected at this time should make the widest appeal to the electorate and should have the widest support of all citizens.

"After careful consideration we recommend that the citizens of Boston vote for Frederick W. Mansfield. Four years ago he fought, almost single-handed, a courageous fight. We indorsed him then and we indorse him now.

"His career is an open book. He appreciates the financial situation of the city and at the same time is in sympathy with labor and will give to the city employees a fair deal.

"In the present perplexing situation we believe that the only way to prevent a continuance of the past mismanagement is for all friends of decent government to concentrate upon Frederick W. Mansfield for Mayor." R. B.

Gathering the Harvest of the Sea

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Publishers' Photo Service, N. Y.

Fishing Near Provincetown, Mass.

The Masses of Nets Are Weirs Used to Snare Unwily Fish Which Wander In at High Tide and Lose Themselves in the Maze

The early settlers along the sandy coasts of Cape Cod found the weirs there when they arrived. The maze of poles and meshes that trap the fish at high tide today are but counterparts of those fashioned crudely by the Cape Indians.

Along this shallow coast the summer visitor is treated to a truly unique sight, that of men going fishing far out beyond the weed-strewn beach with horses and wagons. In the season of the herring run the sun that comes up with the ebbing of the tide is reflected glitteringly from the iridescent mass of captive fish. Then the horses and wagons go out, amazing the summer visitor who watches the turning of wheels on submerged sandbars a mile from shore.

Horses, wagons and dories have replaced the Indian canoes; nets have replaced the crude brushwood weirs; otherwise the harvest of the sea is carried on as it was centuries ago by the natives who plied their trade in shifting and changing tides, ignorant of the tide of colonization that was setting in from the unknown world beyond their horizon.

Only Two Mayors Fail To Weather Primary

When the smoke cleared from yesterday's primary contests held in 11 Massachusetts cities, it was found that only two mayors seeking re-election in the coming municipal elections failed to come through with the necessary votes to carry them into the big battle in November. They were Mayors Charles H. Slowey of Lowell and Michael C. O'Neill of Everett.

The rest of the mayors wishing to hold their office another term faired better. Mayors Richard M. Russell of Cambridge, John C. Mahoney of Worcester, J. Fred Manning of Lynn, Charles A. Lyons of Marlboro, and Patrick J. Moore of Pittsfield easily won renominations.

Medford's mayor, Mr. John H. Burke, won renomination in one of the closest votes in years. He finished only 34 votes ahead of Representative John J. Irwin, who will oppose him in the November election. Representative James E. Hagan carried the banner in the Somerville primary while Mayor Russell led the field in Cambridge with Mr. John D. Lynch, school committeeman.

Batchelder Resigns From Rockport Post

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCKPORT, Mass., Oct. 18—Resignation of Mr. Benjamin F. Batchelder, who, the Board of Selectmen said, confessed to misappropriation of $4500 of the town's funds, was accepted last night by the board. Mr. J. Harry Mills was appointed temporary treasurer for 60 days.

No indication seeped out of the private session that the selectmen would institute legislative proceedings against the treasurer, who said he was forced by threats of bodily harm to put town funds into wildcat brewery stock after he had invested his own funds to the limit. Batchelder, it is said, has the sympathy of a majority of the responsible citizens of Rockport. He has announced he will restore the $4500 by mortgaging his property.

Peterson Says Not Guilty In Arson Extortion Plot

To 20 indictments alleging an arson-extortion plot returned yesterday by the Middlesex Grand Jury against Mr. Howard P. Peterson, Waltham business man, and four other men, the defendants today pleaded not guilty when they were arraigned in the Superior Criminal Court in East Cambridge. Mr. Peterson was allowed his freedom on a $5000 bond. The other defendants were ordered to put up bonds of $20,000 each. Late this morning they had been unable to secure the bonds and were being held.

Mr. Peterson is charged jointly with the other defendants with conspiring to burn his ice buildings with intent to defraud the insurers. The actual burning of the icehouses is charged to two defendants, Vito Pascone, Ignaze Blundo, and an unnamed man.

Sistie Dall Has Hair Bobbed

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 (AP)—The President's little granddaughter, Sistie Dall, who looked like a storybook princess on inauguration day with long fair hair falling far down her frock, doesn't look that way any longer. Sistie's mother, Mrs. Anna Dall, gave her daughter a haircut, and now Sistie appears in the bobbed hair which has become almost uniform in young America.

Milk Code Points To Dairy Harmony For New England

Distributors Expected to Sign Today—More Money to Farmers

Cutthroat competition is wiped from the dairy board of New England under a code that milk distributors are expected to sign today.

The strength of the new set-up rests in the approval it won yesterday from four New England governors and in its more equitable distribution of the consumers' dollar. The farmer gets more for his product, the distributor loses nothing, the consumer gets his milk at the same price he has been paying for it.

This seemingly miraculous bit of profit juggling is the direct result of a standardized price. A maximum of 12 cents and a minimum of 11 cents is set on a quart. The farmer obtains an increase of from one-half to one cent a quart with no increase in price to the consumer.

By eliminating competition in prices, the spread of the consumers' dollar is cut down between the time it leaves the buyer to the time it reaches the farmer. As a result, it is anticipated that the average distributor will even add to his profits under the code, despite the fact that he passes more money along to the farmer.

Standard prices prevent restaurants, hotels and such like from shopping around for their milk to underbuy the regular market, according to dairy officials. These buyers, it is said, are the chief factors in disrupting the dairy market.

The producers have already given their support to the code. It is now up to the distributors.

A code applicable to secondary markets of Massachusetts and accomplishing a similar purpose to that of the governors' code for the larger markets, was agreed upon yesterday at a producer-dealer meeting in Worcester. Conditions in the separate markets are so different that two codes are deemed imperative.

Binyon to Lecture On Oriental Art

Mr. Laurence Binyon, noted British scholar, author, and deputy keeper at the British Museum, will deliver two series of public lectures on Oriental art, it was announced today at University Hall.

The first series will be given in November as follows: Nov. 15, "Early Chinese Art"; Nov. 22, "Indian Buddhist Art"; Nov. 29, "Chinese Landscape Art." The second series, to be announced later, will be given in February. Mr. Binyon is the author of several works dealing with Oriental art and in addition has written a number of volumes of plays and verses. He comes to Harvard as the eighth holder of the Charles Eliot Norton Professorship of Poetry, succeeding the American poet, Mr. T. S. Eliot.

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...JUST REGULAR CLEANSING WITH THE PUREST AND BLANDEST OF SOAP
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"WE'VE made a discovery and aren't we glad! One that takes all the sting out of that last allowance cut. Before that, I used to spend *plenty* for facial preparations. Then one by one I dropped them all...all but one little extravagance, my Roger & Gallet Soap.
"Of course I did it with some doubt . . . looking in my mirror every day for the results of this neglect. But they never appeared. On the contrary my complexion got better and better. It didn't take much brains to figure out that I'd been *overloading* my skin when what it really needed was good old-fashioned scrubbing with the finest soap."
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If you are spending lots of time and lots of money on facial care declare a moratorium for a while. Just try Roger & Gallet Soap. Use nothing else but your wash cloth and warm water. There is no finer soap made anywhere than Roger & Gallet's and you will soon find that its exquisitely gentle cleansing properties are all you really need to keep your skin smooth, clear and vibrant. At all the better shops, drug and department stores.
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Illustrated is A FINE BOTANY WOOL JACKET, made expressly for those women to whom increased chic and a decreased handicap are matters of moment. Generously cut to allow free movement, it is short enough not to interfere with the most vigorous swing. The tight ribbing at waist guarantees that it will "stay put." This coat made of pure wool, wears and washes beautifully. Choice of White, Black and twelve colors. PRICE $10.50
Matching or contrasting pullovers $8.50, and Knit Skirts from $15 to complete the ensemble.
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OSTON TRAVELER, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER
CODE FOR HOUSEWIVES IS DRAFTED BY JUDGE
* LET'S HAVE A Code for housewives, too
WITH SHORTER WORKING HOURS * AND FEWER * WORKING DAYS

ISN'T it about time somebody organized a code for *housewives?* For who works harder or longer or more steadily or at lower wages!
Unfortunately, it is not in our power to write such a code much as we might wish to. We can, however, suggest a method of shortening your working hours and reducing the length of your working days.
That method is to use more electricity and to employ more electric appliances in your home. The newest electric appliance to shorten the housewife's working day is the modern electric range. More and more women are turning to it. It is fast, it is wonderfully efficient, it is superbly clean, and—here's a point we wish to emphasize—it is truly economical.
Recent tests at the Edison Friendly Kitchen give us these figures:
Breakfast for four: *less than* 2 *cents to cook*
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Dinner for six: *less than* 10 *cents to cook*
These figures are genuine, reliable, authentic—measured by residence meter.
Of course, you can afford to cook electrically, but, if you doubt it, just come in and talk it over with us . . . then you'll know the truth about the modern way to cook—which is *electrically!*
THE Edison COMPANY OF BOSTON
* Edison's suggestion of a Code for Housewives first appeared on August 16. Apparently, others also see merit in the idea as evidenced by the news item shown above.

Democrats Urge Roosevelt To Disavow McKee Support

Colby Demands He Recall Durning and Keep Farley From Blocking New York Reform Chances; Charges Move to Form New Machine

By Wyona Dashwood

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 18—The rift in the Democratic Party — national, state and city—produced by the intervention of Roosevelt Administration spokesmen in the New York City mayoral contest through support of the candidacy of Joseph V. McKee, is apparent on all sides here today, and is growing wider.

The President is being urged to disavow the action of his political aides who are taking sides in the campaign and to abandon the Administration policy of "silent support" of the McKee candidacy lent to it by the sponsorship of Postmaster-General James A. Farley, who holds the political reins in the Cabinet. This pressure is coming increasingly from men who rank high in the party, nationally as well as in the Empire State, and who see in the McKee candidacy a blow at the bona fide reform movement advancing under the Fusion banner.

"Reproach to Party"

The demand that Mr. Roosevelt take official cognizance of what is going on was taken up directly by Mr. Bainbridge Colby, ranking Cabinet officer in the last days of the Woodrow Wilson Administration, last night. Mr. Colby, who took the stump for Mr. Roosevelt in the post-convention presidential campaign last year, demanded that the President recall Harry M. Durning, collector of the port, from the post of McKee campaign manager, declaring that Mr Durning's connection with the McKee forces was "a severe reproach to the Democratic party."

"Woodrow Wilson would not tolerate such a thing—as he showed in his letter of warning addressed to the collector of the port of New York by his appointment, forbidding the display of any interest in the outcome of a municipal contest in that day," Mr. Colby said.

Simultaneously Maj.-Gen. John F. O'Ryan, another nationally known independent Democrat, protested strongly against the attempts of Democratic leaders to have the public believe that Mr. McKee's campaign has the approval of the President or the Administration.

These strictures against Mr. Farley's sponsorship of the McKee movement, in which his active agent is Edward J. Flynn, Bronx Democratic leader and federal patronage dispenser in this area, were followed by announcements of support of Fusion by Republicans high in party affairs. Topping the list of these were Ogden Mills, Secretary of the Treasury under President Hoover, and Walter Lippmann, political commentator.

Only Tammany Enemy

Mr. Lippmann, writing editorially in the New York Herald Tribune and syndicated newspapers, said that whatever shortcomings the Fusion movement might have, it was "the only uncompromising enemy of the Tammany system," and had "everything to gain and nothing to lose by striking at the roots of the existing abuses."

"When one realizes," he continues, "that Fusion has an excellent prospect of sweeping the city, it seems to me that it would be a great mistake for the independent voters to seize so great an opportunity to bring about a drastic change. In voting for McKee they must gamble on how much machine politicians may be willing to risk in order to reform the machine to which they belong. In voting for Fusion they are certain to put the existing machine out of business for four years."

Keyes Winter, well-known Republican district leader, long identified with the Samuel S. Koenig rulership of the Republican city machine, is among the others of that party now out for Fusion. Speaking as "an insider and a professional machine politician who has for years watched the wheels go round," Mr. Winter urged support of Major Fiorello H. LaGuardia, Fusion standard bearer.

Bosses vs. Reform

"He has always been for the underdog," Mr. Winter declared. "He has never been under control. LaGuardia was chosen to run this time, not by any political party, but by groups of citizens who got together intent only upon finding a man who could correct the present situation.

"McKee is regular. He has been a follower of Edward J. Flynn from start to finish—never inconsistent, never out of line. The Democratic district leaders who are throwing Tammany overboard to get on the McKee band wagon are regular, too.

"What you voters have got to remember is that the principal issue before you today is how to break the grip of the professional politicians, of whom I am one, upon this city. The only way to do it is to throw them all out."

Mr. Colby's stand for a policy of strict neutrality by federal officeholders in city politics is a chief feature of campaign discussions here today. He declared that the purposes of Mr. Farley and Mr. Flynn were "clear enough."

"They hope to raise from what they are now sowing a crop of owned and controlled delegates for use at future nominating conventions, both state and national," he charged. "To do this they seem willing to sacrifice the interests of good government in New York and to rivet upon the dwellers in this city the continuation of bossism and corrupt machine rule.

New York "Sacrificed"

"The efforts of Flynn and Farley in this campaign, should they succeed, will nullify this victory of good government and drag us down and thrust us back into the appalling conditions which existed in New York before the separation of municipal elections from general elections was achieved."

Mr. Colby denounced the "Recovery Party" label that has been attached to the McKee campaign as "a fraud and a misnomer."

"Flynn and Farley," he declared, "are now seeking to divide the forces of good government by a campaign of feigned indignation and bogus tirades against boss rule, when they and their candidate are its perfect products.

"This is shown by the flocking to the McKee standard of the Curry-Flynn-McCooey organization leaders. These pillars of the Tammany system know on what side their bread is buttered. They are for Flynn if it appears that he will displace Curry and McCooey.

"Flynn was proud to serve under Curry. Why should not they be proud to serve under Flynn? They are for McKee because of what they consider the essence of politics—namely, the traffic in offices and in the public revenues. He had the same schooling as they, has learned the same lessons of obedience from the boss, has the same subservience ingrained in him to the organization and the same fear of the party lash.

"There is no shift in their allegiance to bad government and its spoils. Tammany now falls back under the power of Fusion's attack to prepared positions, as war communiqués used to express it—but it is still Tammany. And it is Tammany that Fusion fights, whether of the Curry brand or the Flynn brand, and whether it is O'Brien or McKee."

Mr. Colby's drawing of the contrast between the national government's purported policy in the present mayoralty contest and that in the John Purroy Mitchel-John F. Hylan contest in 1917 was fresh in the recollection today of Byron R. Newton, then Collector of the Port. Mr. Newton was a close friend of Mr. Mitchel, the city's last reform Mayor, and he related President Wilson's words to him in this connection:

"'I must cut the port of New York off my list of worries,'" he quoted Mr. Wilson as saying. "'There is a campaign going on there now. It doesn't matter where my sympathies lie, or where yours lie—but keep your hands off, absolutely.'"

Goodyear Charged With Unfair Prices In Sears Tire Deal

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 (AP)—The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company has been formally charged by the Federal Trade Commission with making price discriminations in its products in favor of Sears, Roebuck & Co., in violation of the Clayton Act.

The suit, regarded as particularly important in rubber trade circles because of the long existing price war between mail-order houses and other tire dealers, called for an early answer, after which the case will be publicly tried before a commission examiner.

The complaint charged that the Goodyear Company has "since May 1926 discriminated in prices and is now discriminating, between the different purchasers of its products, by giving or allowing Sears, Roebuck & Co a lower price than that given or allowed other purchasers."

The complaint said that Goodyear has given Sears, Roebuck secret rebates or discounts and "valuable stock bonuses." The discriminations, the commission charged, were not based on differences of quality, transportation costs or other legitimate economic causes, but on artificial favoritism.

Mr. P. W. Litchfield, president of Goodyear, said the company has had a contract for the manufacture of special brand tires for Sears, Roebuck for seven years. "Three of the four largest tire manufacturers produce special brand tires for other large distributors. There are many others," he added, calling the manufacture of special brand merchandise for large distributors a common practice.

Yale Receives Gift of Dormitory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 18—Universities are accustomed to receiving gifts and endowments from their alumni, but when a group of students get together and give their university property, valued at almost $150,000, well—that is something else.

The Book and Snake Society, a fraternity in the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale, has just presented this university with a splendid dormitory building. The property, built in 1880, has an assessed value of more than $144,650.

Authorities at the University said today that they had no immediate plans for the use of the building, but would continue to use it as a dormitory for the Book and Snake Society members.

American Discussed To Head Relief Work

GENEVA, Oct. 18 (AP)—The name of an American heretofore not mentioned was being discussed today as High Commissioner to handle the problem of Jewish refugees from Germany. League quarters, however, agreed not to reveal it for the time being.

The idea is to create two commissioners, one an American and one a European, with one acting in an honorary position and the other being active.

Lord Cecil of Great Britain and Christian L. Lange of Norway have been considered possibilities as the European representative.

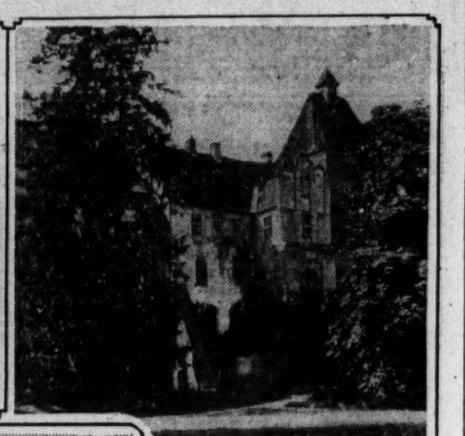
The League has sent an invitation to the United States to be represented on the governing board.

Nash Begins Duties As Justice at Quincy

The Executive Council confirmed today Gov. Joseph B. Ely's appointment of Mr. Kenneth L. Nash as Justice of the Quincy District Court to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Judge Albert E. Avery.

Shortly after the council took this action the Governor administered the oath of office to Judge Nash.

Castles of Teutonic Knights Flank Polish-German Frontier



All Photos by Godfrey Lias—The Christian Science Monitor

Served as Sentinels in Crusades

Upper Left—Castle at Marienwerder in East Prussia. Upper Right—Schönberg Castle, East Prussia. Lower Center—Castle at Gniew, on Polish Side of Vistula

Bricks Write Colorful History From the Vistula to the Nile

By Godfrey Lias

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MARIENBURG, East Prussia—It is a far cry physically from the Vistula to the Nile, but the distance can be spanned in fancy by a single word of six letters—bricks.

There was trouble, it is said, in days gone by between the Israelites and their Egyptian taskmasters about this little word. And much of the trouble between Slav and Teuton on the Vistula also centered round it—in the shape of the great red-bricked castles of the Teutonic Knights which were built to dominate the Slav peasants in this part of the world.

The Slav peasants have largely disappeared or become Germanized. But a good many of the castles still exist. Here at Marienburg is one of them. Twenty miles or so to the south at Marienwerder is another. Westward across the Vistula at Mewe, which the Poles call Gniew, is a third.

The castles are huge and upstanding. They can be seen for many miles on both sides of the Polish-German frontier. Hereabouts the valley of the Vistula is wide and flat, flanked by undulating wooded hills rising from beautiful lakes fringed with meadows, fields and pine forests. Not far away, at Neudeck, President von Hindenburg has his country seat. But the veteran Field Marshal's home is just a house—large, white and peaceful looking. It is the antithesis of those three Teutonic castles at Marienburg, Mewe and Marienwerder, which still look like strongholds of the taskmaster, every red-brick inch of them.

Formed in Third Crusade

The Order of the Teutonic Knights was originally established during the third Crusade to tend for those injured at the siege of Acre in 1190. Soon it turned militant and had its headquarters at Acre for more than 100 years. Then, after a brief stay at Venice, it was transferred to Marienburg on the invitation of a Polish bishop, who wanted its help against the heathen tribes living in what is now East Prussia.

Later on, helper and helped fell out. A century of intermittent fighting followed, during which the Order absorbed other German Knightly Orders and gained much territory. The great red-brick castles were built at this time to stand sentry over the conquered land while Germans from the west colonized it—sometimes ousting, sometimes establishing themselves side by side with the subjugated Slavs who lived there before the Knights came.

These German colonists afterward rebelled against the Knights, with the result that irretrievable defeat overtook the Teutonic Order at the first battle of Tannenberg in 1410. However, the Knights still clung to their castles, which they held henceforward as vassals of the King of Poland.

During the Reformation many of them turned Protestant, and their lands in East and West Prussia became a hereditary Duchy, still under the suzerainty of Poland though ruled and partly inhabited by Germans. Then, in the days of Frederick the Great, when Poland was partitioned about 150 years ago, this district became part of the Kingdom of Prussia and remained Prussian until the Great War.

Of the three castles near the Vistula, two remain German today. The one at Mewe is now in Poland. All three have become public property.

Ravages Compel Rebuilding

The ravages of war and the centuries have necessitated much rebuilding. The castle at Marienburg was almost in ruins till it was restored by Kaiser William II. The rooms in which the Grand Master held his Chapter and where he dined are still almost as they were 600 years ago. But of the rest of the original building, comparatively little remains today except its commanding situation overlooking the valleys of the Vistula and its branch, the Nogat, for miles around.

A little to the east of the Marienburg-Mewe-Marienwerder triangle is another red-brick Teutonic castle—the castle of Schönberg. Schönberg lies away from the Vistula in a district now incontestably German, where the tides of war between Slav and Teuton have seldom flowed. It does not stand like the others overawing a town or a district, but is half hidden by tall trees, from which it looks out onto a meadow-girt lake stretching down to the far horizon.

Schönberg's red brick is mellow and beautiful—older, most of it, than the red brick of Mewe, Marienwerder and Marienburg, and far less domineering. It blends harmoniously with the landscape of the 20,000 acres which go with it.

Military Significance Gone

The great gate at Schönberg is still the one which nearly 600 years ago was erected to be shut in the face of the Polish enemy. But today there is a bridge in front of the gate, instead of a portcullis, and the moat below is dry. Around two corners is a tennis court. Inside the castle, but skillfully hidden in the great rooms, with their wonderful old furniture and pictures, is a modern system of central heating.

Schönberg, in fact, is a home.

Marienburg, Mewe and Marienwerder have, of course, like Schönberg, lost all military significance. But they remain as symbols of an age of war. Their red bricks carry Polish thoughts back to the days when German taskmasters ruled over them and made their lives bitter with hard bondage. Germans see in those same bricks memories of more glorious days before their chariots and horsemen were overthrown in the red sea of the World War, and the Vistula and the Polish Corridor were torn from their unwilling hands.

Memories of both the bondage and the glory have no doubt become exaggerated, as is the way when the past rankles, as rankle it certainly does in regard to the Vistula and the Corridor. Yet it is only in time of peace that the rancor can be wiped out. War merely perpetuates it. No one who visits Mewe, Marienwerder and Marienburg could ever doubt that fundamental fact.

But Schönberg is a home.

Trade Emergency Likened to Action At Factory Fire

All Rules Broken to Meet Crisis, Associated Industries Learn

An observer at a factor fire seeing someone in distress at a fourth-story window dashes to the rescue unmindful of the sign hanging over the entrance—only employees allowed."

In the course of the climb he breaks several other hard and fast rules of the factory, once by bursting through the general manager's office where letters glaringly state, "strictly private." The rescue completed, everyone cheers, including the general manger. An emergency has been met that could not have been met without breaking certain factory rules.

The rescuer, for the moment, was a dictator with the complete support of everyone affected by the fire.

Parallel in Economics

Call the fire the economic emergency; the rescuer the Federal Government; the threatened fourth-story victim, industry in the composite picture is the parallel to the unheard powers granted to the Government in these hectic days as drawn by speakers at the annual meeting today of Associated Industries of Massachusetts.

Before the National Recovery Act it was deemed unconstitutional to limit the right of an employer to hire whom he chose upon any grounds he considered fit. Now, according to Mr. Edgar J. Rich, general counsel of the association, he expects the code to take away the right of an employer to refuse employment to union men.

Prior to the act, the employer had absolute control of wages. Mr. Rich pointed out that the recovery code compels employers to comply with maximum hours, minimum wages and other work conditions.

Further unheard of powers conferred upon the President, he said, are sustained as emergency measures. The industrial structure being on fire, the Government breaks a few rules in order to extinguish the flames.

Rights that have been taken away from the employer by the code were placed by Mr. Rich under three headings. They are the right to refuse to confer with representatives of any union, to make it a condition of employment that the worker shal refrain from joining a union.

Radical Change in Relations

In the same way, Mr. Rich pointed out, other relations between employer and employee have been fundamentally changed as a basis for permanently stabilized labor conditions.

The employer agrees to refrain from interference, coercion or restraint of employees endeavoring to form or join a union. He cannot threaten to discharge because of unionization. He must confer with representatives of the workers' own choosing. If he doesn't care to make an agreement, the employer must arbitrarily set forth what he is willing to do.

In connection with the open shop, Mr. Rich uncovered a particular bit of irony in the results of the code.

"Opinions have been given by counsel for the National Manufacturers' Association and by the president of the United States Chamber of Commerce," he said, "that the effect of the act is to make illegal closed shop agreements. If this is correct it is an extraordinary piece of irony that the labor provisions written into the act through the influence of union labor, should be interpreted to make illegal the union contract, and to make the open shop the only legal employment relation."

State Is Awarded Fund of $1,935,000

A total of $1,935,000 for public works in Massachusetts has been approved by the Federal Emergency Administration. Word to this effect was received today via radio by Mr. Frank E. Lenane, executive assistant to Col. Charles R. Gow, federal engineer for the Massachusetts branch of the Federal Emergency Administration.

The funds will be used for improvements at state institutions. Mr. Lenane has notified the state of the Federal Emergency Administration's action in approving the loan. Officials in charge of the work will advertise for bids at once.

The Norfolk Prison Colony will benefit by the loan as $763,000 has been alloted for the construction of a new dormitory.

Italy May Send Boat

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 18 (AP)—Gar Wood, speedboat king, predicted yesterday that "perhaps next summer" Premier Mussolini of Italy will send a boat to America to compete for the international trophy. Wood spoke last night before the Engineers' Society of Western Pennsylvania. Referring to Miss America X, with which he won the Harmsworth trophy, he said he "likes it a lot," and is undecided whether he will build a new Miss America for next year's event.

British Exhibit Goods in Finland To Balance Trade

'Week' in Helsingfors Aids Firms in Selling Their Products

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HELSINGFORS, Finland—Efforts to equalize the present adverse trade balance between Great Britain and Finland have culminated in "British Week in Finland," held early in September at Helsingfors.

More than 10,000 shop windows in this city and in many of the leading towns throughout Finland displayed elaborate exhibits of British goods while everywhere one could read the slogan, "Buy from those who buy from us."

Not only has British Week afforded British firms an opportunity of displaying their numerous products under most favorable conditions, it is pointed out, but it also has enabled Finns to see at a glance what there is in the way of British goods that they might buy.

Finland's exports to the United Kingdom consist chiefly of timber, cellulose, woodpulp products and agricultural products including butter, eggs and bacon. These average about £11,000,000. The bulk of England's imports to Finland, however, consist of grain, coal; chemicals and machinery, the total value of which averages £2,500,000.

When it is remembered that Finland's total purchasing power in the markets of the world is £17,000,000 it will readily be seen, it has been said, that there is room for improvement in the trade balance between that country and the United Kingdom.

Among the chief British products exhibited during the "week" were textiles, china, hardware, ready-made clothing, sporting goods, motorcycles and motorcars. In the latter case, the motoring trade aimed to conquer in Finland a market new to British cars.

Among the chief obstacles for the sale of motorcars in Finland has been the lack of necessary service, but a solution to this difficulty is foreseen. Finns as a rule are said not to be wealthy and most of the cars seen today in Finland are two or more years old. Special emphasis, therefore, has been laid on the opportunity ahead for British motor manufacturers.

Finnish merchants have raised the point that British firms may encourage demand and handling of their products in Finland by engaging business men as their agents, preferably Finns acquainted with the customs, language, and market conditions of the country.

British Bombers In India Put Stop To Incipient War

Belligerent Border Tribes in Afghanistan See Error of Their Ways

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SIMLA, India—A threat of war has been successfully met recently in the unsettled borderland between British India and Afghanistan. The Upper Mohmands attacked their cousins, the Halimzais. About the same time the Bajauris, another tribe in cousinly relationship, gave shelter to a pretender to the Afghan throne who was stirring up from the British side of the frontier a rebellion in Afghanistan. In each case therefore, the British had to take action.

But now the Mohmands have retired into their mountain fastnesses beyond the British frontier. The Bajauris have driven the pretender back to his own folk. The action taken was by means of a military column supported by airplanes. Airplane bombing was resorted to in the case of a remote village, in which one of the chief offenders was being harbored.

The recalcitrant tribesmen were given 48 hours' notice that they would be bombed. The people cleared out and the village itself, a collection of some 20 or 30 mud and stone buildings of small size, was bombed. So far as has been ascertained only one tribesman was injured.

It is argued that if air bombing had been forbidden, the obligations of international law would have compelled the British to send a column of troops much further into the interior. That could only have been done with increased casualties and expenditure.

The case has since been claimed by Lord Willingdon, the British Viceroy, as affording evidence in favor of the use of police bombing by airplanes. More, therefore, is likely to be heard of it at Geneva.

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Japan's Deficit Stirs Demand For Arms Reductions

Civilian Members of Cabinet Determined to Cut Budget

TOKYO, Oct. 18 (AP)—The prospect of another billion-yen deficit in the 1934-1935 budget, with which the Government is now struggling, overclouds Japan's political and economic outlook.

The army and navy demand appropriations exceeding 1,300,000,000 yen (now about $351,000,000) and the authoritative consensus is that the new budget will surpass previous records and total more than 2,400,000,000 yen ($648,000,000).

It is believed half of this will go to the defense forces and that, since revenues may not exceed 1,350,000,000 yen ($464,500,000), the deficit will approximate 1,000,000,000 yen ($270,000,000).

The Associated Press learned on high government authority that civilian cabinet members are determined to scale down the military demands.

This contest will be vital in the future not only of Japan but of China and Manchuria as well, for its outcome will indicate whether generals and admirals will continue to dominate the Empire's domestic and foreign policies.

Officials high in the Foreign Office admit that Russo-Japanese relations are becoming more tense and that it is increasingly problematical whether it will be possible for Manchoukuo to acquire the Chinese Eastern Railway from the Soviets by peaceful purchase, which has been under negotiation for months.

Georgia Road Program Ready

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—The State Highway Board of Georgia has practically completed its program for expenditure of the $10,000,000 federal road fund allotted to the State. Immediate approval of Washington authorities is anticipated, since federal supervising engineers coöperate in the program. Gov. Eugene Talmadge approves every project, it is said.

Surplus Gas Heat To Ripen Tomatoes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Manchester, Eng.

GASWORK tomatoes will soon be on the market here. A private company has arranged for the use of the surplus heat of the Partington Gas Company. When the gas is cooled, the water used in the cooling process is heated. Hitherto the heat from this water was not used. But now it will be run through neighboring greenhouses.

This will be the first time that the idea has been used in England, although it is already well known in several other countries.

Textile Industry Hails NRA Code As Trade Builder

Sloan Praises Support Cotton Manufacturers Give Recovery

NEW YORK, Oct. 18 (AP)—Hailing application of the cotton textile code as a remarkable achievement, Mr. George A. Sloan, president of the Cotton Textile Institute, said today the industry's employment figures were "back to predepression levels" with the weekly pay roll 100 per cent above that of early March.

Mr. Sloan spoke at the eighth annual meeting of the institute. His address leading off discussions of industrial problems and operation of the industry's code under the NRA.

Praising its spirit of unity and collaboration, Sloan said the industry had "approached the new problem of our relations with the Government in the spirit of voluntary partnership invoked by the President."

"We have been met in that spirit of voluntary partnership by General Johnson and his associates in the recovery administration," he continued.

"So long as that spirit can be preserved between the partners in this enterprise, we can go forward in the hope that government and the industry together will make a marked contribution to recovery."

Stocks Held Down

He took up individually the essential features of the code applying to the industry, discussing each with the announced purpose of correcting some misconceptions which have arisen.

Stocks—Mills did not deliberately accumulate large stocks in anticipation of the code. "In the middle of September, stocks amounted to approximately the same quantity as a year ago, namely 240,000,000 yards."

Wages—"The average for seven occupational groups in 1932 that earned, according to Government reports, more than the minimum wage now prescribed by the code, was 34.9 cents an hour; in August, 1933, the average for the same group was 43.9 cents an hour, or an increase in the hourly rate of 25 per cent. Furthermore, the August, 1933, rate for this group was about 40 per cent in excess of the code minimum."

Child Labor—"Anyone who will take the trouble to examine reports of the United States census will see that employment of minors in recent years has been negligible, and in 1930 amounted only to 3 per cent of the total persons employed in our industry. We had every reason to believe that the employment of minors under 16 had reached practically the vanishing point since 1930. Nevertheless, the cotton textile industry committee was glad to include this provision in the first code."

Few Complaints

Code Complaints—"The number of complaints of alleged violation of the code have been greatly magnified in certain quarters. . . . In a recent statement . . . the Cotton Textile National Industrial Relations Board stated that (this) office had received a total of some 800 complaints. When we compare this number with the 465,000 employees working in cotton mills in the month of August, we get some idea as to the smoothness with which the cotton textile code is functioning."

Forty-Hour Week—"The 40-hour week had the effect of reducing the working week in cotton manufacturing on an average of 25 per cent. An employment survey brought out that during the last week of August the number of persons on mill pay rolls had increased to the extent of 140,000 workers, or 40 per cent compared with the first week of March."

Two Heads Better Than One

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

Where Heaves the Turf

In a Plowing Contest Held Recently at Surrey, England, the Horses Attracted as Much Attention as the Contest Itself

It is to be hoped that the contest was held on a field where the resulting furrows could be used to advantage. Of that, however, nothing is said.

'Anything' Progress In Russia, Bok Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 18—The impossibility of judging Russia by American standards and the necessity of knowing the people in their own country to understand them were two of the points of the address of Mr. Curtis Bok, president of the Philadelphia Forum, which he delivered before the 2500 members of that organization here Oct. 16, in his first public talk since his return from Russia.

Mr. Bok spent several months in Russia, first traveling throughout the country and then working as a factory hand and finally as a chauffeur. He was introduced to the Forum audience by Mr. Roland S. Morris.

Urging his listeners to get the proper picture of the huge country where, among its population of 150,000,000 people in 1861 only 5 per cent were above serfdom, Mr. Bok said:

"You can't compare our standards with those of Russia, any more than you can compare them with those of France, China, or anywhere else. We have had a relatively high standard of living long beyond the memory of any living man. Russia has had a relatively low standard of living for centuries, but never a higher. They are starting from nothing. Anything they gain is better than what they had. Today they have law and order. The trams are running and so are the trains. The streets are lighted and well-policed. There are decent hotels, and, while the people are still lacking in many things, they have more than they had. That is termed 'progress.' It is tremendous progress."

California Crude Oil

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 18—California crude oil output in the week ended Oct. 14 averaged 475,250 barrels daily, off 3700 from the previous week.

Violators Of NRA Face $500 Fine And Six Months in Jail

Also Lose Blue Eagle Under Executive Order Issued by Roosevelt

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18—President Roosevelt had today invoked the full punitive powers conferred on him in the Recovery Act to enforce compliance with the reëmployment agreements—popularly known as blue-eagle pledges.

Until today those who signed and failed to observe were punishable only by public opinion. From today onward every violator of an agreement is in the same category—and subject to the same penalties—as those who violate the terms of the permanent NRA codes of fair competition.

The penalties now facing violators are $500 and six months in jail in addition to the loss of the blue-eagle insignia.

The executive order, signed and promulgated late last night, came as a distinct surprise. It followed a week during which the NRA had begun to exercise its authority to take away Blue Eagles and had apparently met with surprising success in the three instances made public. In each case, it was reported here, the violator had suffered heavily from loss of trade and had appealed for a restoration of the insignia.

The only explanation of the sudden decision to invoke the utmost powers of the law to enforce the agreements is the difficulty local compliance boards are reported to be having throughout the country in securing anything like real coöperation from merchants and business concerns. The threat of a jail sentence is expected to be much more effective than the mere threat of loss of insignia.

The President's order specifically forbade any person from falsely representing himself as complying with the blanket agreement or the specific code for his industry, and from displaying the Blue Eagle under conditions contrary to any regulations which might be made by Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, recovery administrator.

It was followed by a modified set of regulations from General Johnson which declared the NRA emblem to be the property of the United States Government and reaffirmed the right of the Administration to withhold or withdraw it from any person not deemed to be acting in compliance with the obligations assumed in accepting it.

Coming unexpectedly as it did, the complete reversal in the Government attitude toward the reëmployment agreements left observers gasping. While Administration circles hail the event as marking the moment from which the recovery drive will move steadily ahead backed by full disciplinary powers, critics see in it the most dangerous threat to personal liberties which has yet come out of the New Deal.

"YOUR FOOTPRINT IN LEATHER"
Matrix Shoes
For Men and Women
HEYWOOD SHOE STORE
WORCESTER

R.H. WHITE CO.
Exclusive headquarters in Boston for
MATRIX SHOES
Shoe Section, Street Floor

Cammeyer
427 FIFTH AVENUE at 38th STREET, NEW YORK
present the new fashions in
MATRIX SHOES
A most complete collection of the new fall fashions.
Every size included.

WARREN INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS
3 PARK STREET
Boston
Opposite Park St. Subway Entrance
Interest Begins OCT. 10

Creators of Millinery Masterpieces
Lila's HAT SHOPPE
41 Winter St. Boston

At the Sign of the Red
... Waldorf serves only
CAPE CRANBERRIES

CAPE COD HAS TWO INDUSTRIES which stand out beyond all others, and for which that quaint neck of land stretching out into the blue waters of the Atlantic is particularly famous.

● I suppose Cape Cod Cranberries are known the world over . . . just as are the Provincetown fishermen. So it's only natural we think of the Cape in terms of those two food products . . . fish and cranberries.

● Of course, no other cranberry even approaches the Cape kind. Each berry is big, fat and luscious . . . with a peculiar tang all its own, full of desirable vitamins and mineral salts.

● Waldorf serves only Cape Cranberries. There are no others that measure up . . . in fact, New Englanders just naturally think of cranberries in terms of Cape Cod.

● The Cape cranberry products served in our 88 New England restaurants will be featured on Waldorf menus during "New England Products Month."

● Every meal with cranberries will help contribute toward the happiness and prosperity of our Cape neighbors.

NEW ENGLAND PRODUCTS MONTH
CRANBERRY PIE SPECIAL
For Today Only
New England Cranberry Pie 5c
Whole Cranberry Pie to take out 30c
J. J. Curry
President
WEDNESDAY SPECIALS
Served from 4 P. M. to 9 P. M.
ROAST FRESH DRESSED NATIVE TURKEY
Giblet Gravy, Dressing
Hubbard Squash, Cranberry Sauce
Mashed Sweet Potatoes
Rolls and Butter
35c
BROILED LAMB STEAK
Buttered Carrots and Peas
Delmonico Potatoes
Rolls and Butter
35c
NRA WE DO OUR PART
Highest Quality—Lowest Prices
Those Good Waldorf Eating Places
If all places were like the Waldorf
there would be no need of Pure Food Laws

LOVELY LADY
Always fresh and dainty—how she enjoys her bath

SOME may propose diet—others suggest cosmetics and massage. But all will agree that the best basic beauty treatment is cleanliness! You can't be lovely unless you're radiantly clean in skin and scalp.

Once it was considered highly civilized to bathe every Saturday night. Now everyone knows that good grooming demands at least a-bath-a-day. A warm bath. With soap. To rinse away all the oil and perspiration.

When you're soaped and scrubbed, finish with a quick, cold splash, if you're going out, and towel vigorously. Then—fresh, clean clothes against your glowing body. You'll feel so fit and look so lovely you'll forget to worry about the shape of your nose! . . . Try it for a month. Tub or shower—take your pick—but bathe often!

Naturally, you'll need a lot of hot water. You can have it—quickly, easily, inexpensively—with an automatic gas water heater. No work of any kind. No dust, dirt, smoke, smell. And plenty of hot water at the turn of a faucet, day or night!

Other automatic gas appliances—ranges, refrigerators, house heaters—also save time, steps and money. Visit the nearest gas office.

See the modern miracles of gas in Gas Industry Hall at the World's Fair

Great American Servant
THE BETTER FUEL
THE GAS COMPANIES OF GREATER BOSTON

Let's get together

WHENEVER people get together in clubs or associations, they do so because they have interests in common. They want the same things.

For instance, there is an association of over 6,000,000 women, all banded together because they appreciate good food and know that it's good sense to save money.

These are the women who have appointed A & P their personal agent to buy food for their tables in the markets of the world. They tell us what kind of food to buy. And because we have an army of trained buyers in our service, we are able to carry out their wishes exactly, efficiently, and economically.

If you're not already a member of this vast association of women served by A & P, let's get together. We have interests in common. We can help each other.

NRA WE DO OUR PART
A&P ESTABLISHED 1859 WHERE ECONOMY RULES
The Great ATLANTIC & PACIFIC Tea Co.

Kansas State And Nebraska Elevens Meet

Saturday's Football Game Will Be Important in Big Six

Big Six Football Standing

	Won	Lost	Points For	Points Agst.	P.C.
Nebraska	1	0	20	0	1.000
Kansas State	1	0	33	0	1.000
Oklahoma	0	0	0	0	.000
Kansas	0	0	0	0	.000
Iowa State	0	1	0	20	.000
Missouri	0	1	0	33	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, Mo., Oct. 18—Victors in the first Conference games by one-sided scores, University of Nebraska and Kansas State College meet at Manhattan, Kan., in what should be considered one of the most important games in the Big Six football campaign. Nebraska defeated Iowa State College 20 to 0 and Kansas State downed University of Missouri, 33 to 0.

University of Kansas, which rested since its scoreless tie with Notre Dame University, takes a trip south to engage University of Tulsa, Okla. The latter put away a win last Friday, 7 to 0, against Washburn College.

A winner last week, University of Oklahoma receives a visit from Iowa State. The Sooners turned in a 9-to-0 score against University of Texas. Missouri is idle this weekend, preparing for the Ames team a week hence.

The Wildcats from Kansas State gave the Missouri Tigers, Saturday, the most decisive reverse in the 19 years of competition between them. It was accomplished by a clever combination of forward passing, with L. T. Morgan '34, quarterback, tossing the ball, and Capt. R. M. Graham '34, fullback, smashing the line with one rush of power after another. Graham made two touchdowns, and one each was made by O. C. Stoner '35, T. B. Bushby '34, and Dougal Russell '34 halfbacks, and Bushby plunged for one of the after-points. The success of all these backs is evidence of a powerful forward wall, dominating at the scrimmage line and following through to take out the secondary. Coach A. N. McMillan is fortunate in developing Morgan at quarterback. He is mixing up the plays in a baffling manner. Good generalship has been rare on the gridiron so far this season.

Hard charging, aggressive blocking and efficient tackling were the chief factors in Nebraska's triumph over Iowa State, so a battle between two great lines may be expected when the Cornhuskers meet the Wildcats at Manhattan. The Nebraska regulars, led by B. E. Masterson '34, veteran quarterback, employed forwards, laterals and plunges to score the first touchdown in the opening period. Thereafter they seemed content to wear the Cyclones down. They had the ball on Iowa State six-yard line when a flock of reserves was sent in at the start of the final period. G. H. Skewes '35, going in at fullback, plunged for the touchdown. Later, Skewes tossed a 30-yard pass to Virgil Yelkin '36, substitute end, who went over for a major mark untouched. G. D. Lanoue '36, new quarterback, kicked one after point. When Nebraska and Kansas State met last year, the former scored a 6-to-0 victory.

As in the case of many other winning teams last Saturday, Oklahoma was outgained on first downs by Texas. The difference was 12 first downs to three, but the score was 9 to 0 for the Sooners. Coach L. W. Hardage's boys played alert football and took advantage of the breaks. The first came when a center pass sailed over the receiver's head and was downed behind the goal line by Texas, making two points on a safety for Oklahoma. The second came when Texas fumbled on its own seven-yard line, and the Sooners recovered. R. L. Dunlap '34, veteran quarterback, shortly turned this opportunity into six points, and O. T. Long '36, halfback, converted the place kick.

Oklahoma may find Iowa State reorganized and capable of putting up a good argument at Norman this week-end. The Sooners were on the long end of a 19-to-12 score against the Cyclones a year ago.

Coach Frank Carideo seems to be faced with a serious problem in rallying the Missouri squad. The team is not so badly off as the scores against it might indicate, according to some comments; it needs chiefly an improvement in morale that will induce it to block and tackle with more determination.

Canadiens Begin Training

KINGSTON, Ont., Oct. 18 (AP)—Montreal Canadiens of the National Hockey League opened their pre-season training here yesterday when a squad of 24 men worked out at the Queen's University gymnasium. Basketball and light limbering up exercises comprised most of the work of the Quebec team and the same program will be repeated today. Thursday the team will take the ice at the arena. Newsy Lalonde, leader of the Canadiens, announced the team would play New York Rangers in an exhibition game here Nov. 2.

Bingham Issues Statement

William J. Bingham, director of athletics at Harvard University, said today: "The Harvard Athletic Association in 1931 made an agreement with the Army Athletic Association to play four football games through 1935. This agreement was made by Harvard with full knowledge of the Army eligibility rules. The Harvard Athletic Association looks forward to continued pleasant relations with the Army."

Hockey Stars Leave Calgary

CALGARY, Alta., Oct. 18 (AP)—Ossie Asmundson, Red Deer (Alta.) youth who helped the New York Rangers win the world's hockey championship last spring; Lorne Carr, who played with Buffalo Bisons, International League champions last year, and Tiny Thompson, Boston Bruins' goal minder, left today for their winter's work on eastern ice.

American Women Win

ST. ANDREWS, Scot., Oct. 18 (AP)—The touring American women's hockey team today defeated the Scottish eleven which toured the United States in 1931. The score was 6 to 1.

King Upset Drives Through Southeastern Gridiron Race

Southeastern Conference Schedule for Oct. 21, 1933

Alabama vs. Tennessee at Knoxville. Louisiana State vs. University of Arkansas at Shreveport. Tulane vs. Georgia Tech. at Atlanta. Auburn vs. George Washington at Washington. Sewanee vs. University of Mississippi at Oxford. Vanderbilt vs. Mississippi State at Nashville. Georgia vs. Mercer at Macon. Kentucky vs. Washington & Lee at Roanoke. Florida vs. University of North Carolina at Gainesville.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 18—King Upset was in the driver's seat in the Southeastern Conference football program last Saturday and that crafty little fellow, whipping his horses along, set about the process of leveling the autumnal sport known as football. It was with a tremendous crash that the Tennessee Volunteers fell before Duke by a score of 10 to 2. This crash was heard around the nation. Then came Auburn, who made another thundering noise in losing 16 to 6 to Georgia Tech. And what a commotion was the result of the scoreless ties between Florida and North Carolina State and Louisiana State and Centenary! Who would have thought that Mississippi would defeat Marquette in an intersectional game and who would believe that Kentucky would score only a field goal in defeating Cincinnati, 3 to 0, in another intersectional game. Alabama defeated Miss. State 18 to 0, but there were many who thought the score would be much larger. Sewanee defeated Southwestern 12 to 7 and the score was about right. Few would have believed that North Carolina, after playing Vanderbilt such a great game the week previous, would herself fail to score and allow Georgia five touchdowns. Tulane kept in line by defeating Maryland 20 to 0 and, in an intersectional game, Vanderbilt even though she was playing without some of her regulars, disappointed many of her Southern followers by losing to Ohio State 20 to 0.

A summary of Saturday's play shows that members of the Southeastern Conference were twice victors in intersectional play while losing once. In interconference play the Southeastern again excelled with two victories, one defeat and one scoreless tie.

Auburn Is Eliminated

Auburn in losing to Georgia Tech, eliminated herself from the championship running, while Tech., who was very unlucky the previous week, while losing 7 to 6 to Kentucky, re-established herself as a Conference power. Alabama gained her first Conference victory and Tulane won her first game of the season. Tennessee's loss was her first after a row of 26 victories. Georgia continuing to show the powerful offense she has exhibited all season must still be reckoned with for national honors, if she keeps up her present gait. Florida, after her great showing the previous week, was a great disappointment in being held to a scoreless draw by a team beaten by Georgia and Clemson in succession. Louisiana State, one of the favored for championship honors in the Conference, was disappointing in her scoreless draw with a nonconference team, Centenary.

At Durham, N. C., Duke did what no other team in three years has done, when she defeated Tennesse, and in gaining this victory she thrust herself high into national consideration. Saturday, as in 1930, it was a Wallace Wade coached team that plastered a defeat on Tennessee. It was Alabama, then coached by Wade who did it in 1930. Duke soored in the second period on a perfectly executed field goal from the 18-yard line to take a 3-to-0 lead. Tennessee battling hard after their great center, and captain, Talmadge R. Maples '34, was forced from the game, retaliated early in the fourth quarter when a punt from Duke's back, N. O. Laney '34 was recovered by Tennessee after a scramble back of the line for a safety. Led by W. B. Feathers '34 Tennessee from this point made a great fight for a score, but was held short of her goal.

Auburn, 1932 co-champion, was knocked from her pedestal when she bowed, in defeat at Atlanta to a great Georgia Tech. team by a 16-to-6 score. Auburn was scored on in the first five minutes of play and was never able to overcome the damage. Georgia Tech cashed in on three breaks to win and puncture Auburn's winning streak which had reached 13 straight games, starting against South Carolina in Montgomery, Ala., in 1931. Auburn ran up 318 yards against 160 for Tech. Auburn gained 16 first downs to 6 for Tech, but was able to put together only one sustained touchdown drive. Tech defeated Auburn in the air, although their air raids did not compare with Auburn's from a yardage standpoint.

University of Alabama defeated Mississippi State College at Tuscaloosa by a score of 18 to 0. Using a revamped lineup Alabama was held scoreless the first period, but came back to score a touchdown in each successive period. Flashing an improved stride, after being held to a scoreless tie the week previous by the University of Mississippi, Alabama went out in a businesslike manner to win. With Chester Moseley '34 shifted from quarterback to fullback, Alabama looked better on the offense and her tendency to fumble was less marked. Mississippi State showed a sustained drive only once and then bogged down with 14 yards to go for a score.

Sewanee, playing Southwestern at Memphis, was the victor by a score of 12 to 7. Sewanee scored in the first and last quarters and, with the exception of the time in the third period when John Barnes of Southwestern broke away for a touchdown, they held Southwestern safely.

At Raleigh, N. C., on Saturday night, the North Carolina State team held University of Florida to a scoreless tie. Florida was expected to defeat State and was in a scoring position on several occasions; but State rallied each time and held in the crucial moments.

Playing at Baton Rouge, the highly-favored Louisiana State team was held to a scoreless tie by Centenary. Picked to avenge her 6-to-0 defeat by this same Centenary team last year, State failed when a victory would have meant much. In a game packed with thrills and brilliance in which neither team could overcome the other's stout resistance, State failed to show the vaunted offense expected of her and had to be content with a tie and was probably lucky to get it.

Kentucky Wins 3 to 0

University of Kentucky was held to a 3-to-0 victory by University of Cincinnati, at Cincinnati, in an intersectional game. With no pregame ideas of winning, this game was a complete moral victory for Cincinnati. Few teams are going to hold Kentucky to only a field goal this season.

Mississippi scored an upset in intersectional play when she put two brilliant runs together in the first quarter to score a touchdown, then converted the extra point and from then on played a great defensive game to defeat Marquette at Milwaukee, 7 to 0.

Tulane University defeated the University of Maryland by a score of 20 to 0. A scoreless first half in which Tulane played the sort of game she displayed against Georgia the week previous, gave her supporters nothing to be happy over. Ten fumbles at critical moments prevented Tulane from cashing in on many scoring chances the first half.

Georgia continued on her road to fame when she romped over North Carolina 30 to 0, at Chapel Hill. Expected to make a much better showing with her great set of fast backs, North Carolina was all but routed in the first two periods when Georgia scored three touchdowns. B. Chapman '35, scored Georgia's first two touchdowns with spectacular runs of 29 and 34 yards.

Out for her second victory in two tries against the strong Ohio State team, Vanderbilt found State just a lot more than she could handle and was defeated in this important intersectional game by a score of 20 to 0, Saturday, at Columbus. Playing without Randall Dixon '36, their great sophomore back and missing his remarkable 60 and 70-yard punts, Vanderbilt held as best she could, but had her back to the wall at all times and not once did she have a scoring threat.

Southeastern Conference

Alabama		**Florida**	
34-Oglethorpe	0	28-Stetson	0
0-Mississippi	0	31-Sewanee	0
18-Miss. State	0	0-N. C. State	0
52	0	59	0
Tennessee		**Louisiana State**	
27-Virginia P. I.	0	13-Rice	0
20-Miss. State	0	40-Millsaps	0
2-Duke	10	0-Centenary	0
49	10	53	0
Tulane		**Georgia Tech.**	
6-Texas A.&M.	13	39-Clemson	2
13-Georgia	26	6-Kentucky	7
20-Maryland	0	16-Auburn	6
39	39	61	15
Georgia		**Sewanee**	
20-N. C. State	10	0-Kentucky	7
26-Tulane	13	0-Florida	31
30-No. Carolina	0	12-Southwestern	7
76	23	12	45
Vanderbilt		**Kentucky**	
50-Cumberland	0	46-Maryville	2
0-Oklahoma	0	7-South	0
20-No. Carolina	13	7-Georgia Tech	6
0-Ohio State	20	3-Cincinnati	0
70	33	63	8
Mississippi		**N. C. State**	
6-Southwestern	6	7-Catawba	0
25-Miss. S. T.	0	10-Georgia	20
0-Alabama	0	0-Clemson	9
7-Marquette	0	0-Florida	0
38	6	17	29
Auburn			
20-Birm.-South'n	7		
19-Howard	0		
6-Georgia T.	16		
45	23		

Big Six Conference

Nebraska		**Kansas**	
26-Texas	0	34-Warrensb'g T.	0
20-Iowa State	0	14-Creighton	0
		0-Notre Dame	0
46	0	48	0
Kansas State		**Oklahoma**	
25-Emporia T.	0	6-Tulsa	20
20-St. Louis	14	0-Vanderbilt	0
33-Missouri	0	9-Texas	0
78	14	15	20
Iowa State		**Missouri**	
14-Central	0	31-Central	0
18-Denver	13	6-Kirksville T.	26
0-Nebraska	20	0-Kansas State	33
32	33	37	59

Indiana Eleven Away to Good Gridiron Start

Hoosier Coach Is Pleased With Chances of 1933 Football Outlook

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., Oct. 18—Encouraged by its early showing, Indiana University looks at its football prospects as a little brighter than usual. Coach E. C. Hayes had 15 letter winners, including many good reserves, and several outstanding sophomores to shape into a team.

Most promising of the new players appears to be Wendell L. Walker '36, a triple-threat fullback. He did not get into the Minnesota game, which was a 6-to-6 tie, or the Notre Dame contest, which the Hoosiers lost, 12 to 2, but is regarded as Indiana's best potential ground gainer. Robert C. Keck '35, and Charles S. Burton '35 have seen action at fullback.

Indiana was weak at quarterback in these two games, due to the absence of Don A. Veller '35, John McDonald '36 and Rip I. Peters '35, the highest-ranking candidates. G. B. Landrum '34 and Don L. Yoder '36 are other quarterbacks, but Coach Hayes prefers to shift Ray F. Dauer '34 from halfback when a pilot is needed in emergency.

Trackmen Are Halfbacks

The halfbacks who have previously won varsity letters are Jesse L. Babb '34, who is also an outstanding track man; Larry H. Sawicki '34, a brilliant broken field runner; Ivan W. Fuqua '34, a track man who participated in the 1932 Olympic Games and who has just returned from a tour of Europe with a picked team of United States track stars, and Dauer, a hard-driving back. Other halfbacks who have shown considerable promise are Vernon R. Huffman '36, an accurate passer; John H. Leach '34, Adolph J. Sabik '35, Don R. Phipps '35, and Louis L. Sutherland '36.

The squad has been strengthened by the appearance of Reed H. Kelso '35, former all-state high school center, and the return of Fred Antonini '34, veteran center.

Ralph Renegar '34, Edward C. Anglemyer '34 and Harold Beeson '35, all lettermen, have been getting most of the work at the tackle positions. Sam Manalan '36, Richard M. Zoll '35, Owen C. Jackson '34, Kenneth A. Payne '34, Lester O. Heim '34, Leonard B. Douglas '34, and Franklin C. Wade '34, have all seen action.

Fullback at Guard

At guard R. I. Jones '34, who played at fullback last year and is also Big Ten heavyweight wrestling champion, Richard Voliva '34, another wrestler and veteran guard and Jack E. Sprauer '34, former center, have been getting most of the assignments at these positions. Russell B. Wyatt '36, Wes F. Busbee '35, George R. Miller '36, Oren K. Crum '34, John W. Trollen '36, Jack Bobele '34, John R. Tatum '36, and L. W. Godbold '35, have played occasionally at this position.

Bruno V. Vercuski '35, Ettore Antonini '36, and Fitzhugh Lyons '34, have played end consistently this season, with Joe R. Sawicki '34, Cliff O. Shandy '35, Harlow W. Redding '35, Ralph H. Schilawski '36, Charles L. Howorth '34, and Norman M. Wilson '36, taking care of the relief assignments.

America's Cup Races

Year	Name	Allows M.	S.	Corrected time H.	M.	S.	Wins by M.	S.
1851	America	—		10:37:00			18:00	
	Aurora	—		10:55:00				
1870	Magic	—		3:58:20			39:12.7	
	Cambria	—		4:37:38				
1871	Columbia	—		6:19:41			27:04	
	Livonia	—		6:46:45				
1871	Columbia	—		3:07:41¾			10:33¾	
	Livonia	—		3:18:15½				
1871	Livonia	—		4:02:25			15:16	
	Columbia	—		4:17:35				
1871	Sappho	—		5:36:02			33:21	
	Livonia	—		6:09:23				
1871	Sappho	—		4:46:17			25:27	
	Livonia	—		5:11:44				
1876	Madeleine	—		5:23:54			10:59	
	Countess of Dufferin	—		5:34:53				
1876	Madeleine	—		7:18:46			27:14	
	Countess of Dufferin	—		7:46:00				
1881	Mischief	—		4:17:09			28:20¼	
	Atlanta	—		4:45:29¼				
1881	Mischief	—		4:54:53			38:54	
	Atlanta	—		5:33:47				
1885	Puritan	—		6:06:05			16:19	
	Genesta	0	28	6:22:24				
1885	Puritan	—		5:03:14			1:38	
	Genesta	0	38	5:04:52				
1886	Mayflower	—		5:26:41			12:02	
	Galatea	0	38	5:38:43				
1886	Mayflower	—		6:49:00			29:09	
	Galatea	0	39	7:18:09				
1887	Volunteer	—		4:53:18			19:23¾	
	Thistle	0	05	5:12:41¾				
1887	Volunteer	—		5:42:56¼			11:48¾	
	Thistle	0	06	5:54:45				
1893	Vigilant	—		4:05:47			5:48	
	Valkyrie II	1	48	5:11:35				
1893	Vigilant	—		3:25:01			10:35	
	Valkyrie II	1	48	3:35:36				
1893	Vigilant	—		3:24:39			0:40	
	Valkyrie II	1	33	3:25:19				
1895	Defender	0	29	4:59:55			8:49	
	Valkyrie III	—		5:08:44				
1895	Defender	0	29	3:55:56			0:47	
	Valkyrie III	—		3:55:09				
1895	Defender	0	29	4:43:43				†
	Valkyrie III	—		—				
1899	Columbia	—		4:53:53			10:08	
	Shamrock	0	06	5:04:01				
1899	Columbia	—		—				‡
	Shamrock	0	06	—				
1899	Columbia	—		4:53:53			10:38	
	Shamrock	—		3:44:43				
1901	Columbia	0	43	4:30:24			1:20	
	Shamrock II	—		4:31:44				
1901	Columbia	0	43	3:12:35			3:35	
	Shamrock II	—		3:16:10				
1901	Columbia	0	43	4:32:57			0:41	
	Shamrock II	—		4:33:38				
1903	Reliance	—		3:32:17			7:03	
	Shamrock III	1	57	3:39:20				
1903	Reliance	—		3:14:54			1:19	
	Shamrock III	1	37	3:16:12				
1903	Reliance	—		4:28:00				
	Shamrock III	1	57	Did not finish				
1920	Shamrock IV	7	01	4:24:28				**
	Resolute	—		—				
1920	Shamrock IV	7	01	5:22:18			3:26	
	Resolute	—		5:31:45				
1920	Resolute	—		3:56:05			7:01	
	Shamrock IV	7	01	4:03:06				
1920	Resolute	—		3:31:12			9:58	
	Shamrock IV	6	40	3:41:10				
1920	Resolute	—		5:28:35			19:45	
	Shamrock	6	40	5:48:20				
1930	Enterprise	—		4:03:48			2:52	
	Shamrock V.	—		4:06:40				
1930	Enterprise	—		4:00:44			9:34	
	Shamrock V.	—		4:10:18				
1930	Enterprise	—		3:54:16				***
	Shamrock V.	—		—				
1930	Enterprise	—		3:10:13			5:44	
	Shamrock V.	—		3:15:57				

*Disqualified. †Withdrew on crossing the line. ‡Carried away topmast and withdrew. **Throat halyards broke and withdrew. ***Mainsail halyard parts and withdrew.

By-Plays

A Field for Professional Football

THAT there is a real field for professional football in the United States becomes more and more apparent each season. When it was first proposed, it was thought that it would not be popular enough to compete financially with the American college game; but, if one may judge from the reception it is receiving this fall, it is rapidly making a place for itself. The kind of football that most of the teams in the National Professional League are playing this year is of a very high order, and what the game may lack in college color and type of play is being made up for by the better carrying out of assignments. Some persons seem to think that it will hurt the college and school games; but we do not agree with them, as we believe there are points in each which will continue to appeal to the football public, and the public is numerous enough to patronize both the amateur and professional games.

A Wise Compression of Schedules

In order to give the New York hockey fans a chance to see the Americans or Rangers in the playoff games, should they succeed in making those games, the National Hockey League magnates have compressed the 1933-34 schedule so that the regular season will end early enough to allow the playoffs to take place before the circus takes possession of Madison Square Garden. This was the right thing to do, not only on account of the New York fans being given a right to see their teams play all their home games in New York, but also in getting hockey over earlier in the spring, when baseball and other sports are beginning to take up the fans' attention. And now we learn that the National and American baseball leagues are to condense their schedules next year, starting April 17 and ending Sept. 30. This is a good move on their part; but it would be still better if they would end their seasons a week earlier, so that the World Series can be over before football gets under way.

The "Shanghai Express"

It is not an uncommon thing to find the son of some famous football player of former days appearing in the lineup of his father's alma mater; but it isn't so often that he is the son of a former All-America player or that he comes from some foreign country. That is the case of Josiah Calvin McCracken Jr., Pennsylvania '36. He comes from Shanghai, China, and learned to play the game there. If he is as good a quarterback as his father was guard when the latter played "guards back" with Truxton T. Hare, the Red and Blue will not lack for generalship during the next three years. Owing to his speed and the place he comes from, they call him the "Shanghai Express."

Hill-Crossley Leading Six-Day Bicycle Race

Boston Six-Day Bicycle Standing —Second Day

Team	Miles	Lps	Pts.
Hill-Crossley	494	9	62
McNamara-Seufert	494	8	110
Servigni-Reboli	494	8	97
Winter-Walthour	494	8	72
Panatierre-DePillipo	494	8	53
Keith-LaLenetre	494	8	44
Dempsey-Miller	494	7	111
Lands-Ritter	494	7	68
Croley-Grimm	494	7	49
Spencer-Debaets	494	6	72
DeVito-Manera	494	5	48
Sheehan-Keating	494	4	77
Silver-Black	493	7	80

Norman Hill of San Jose, Calif., and Al Crossley of Boston lead the Boston Garden six-day bicycle race today as a result of 12 hours' riding yesterday. Beginning the day, these two were tied for second in miles and laps with six others. Hill, partnered with Dave Lands last spring, won the Boston race at that time.

Fred Spencer of Plainfield, N. J., and Gerald Debaets of Belgium led the field by a lap at the conclusion of the first day, but fell way back to tenth in the standing today. Five are tied in miles and laps for second place to start today's racing, and three are tied for third. Hill and Crossley first took the lead about 11 o'clock, but during an ensuing jam they were forced to drop back again. Toward 1 o'clock they again assumed the lead and held it to the finish.

Chicago Exposition Continues Until Nov. 12

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 18—A Century of Progress exposition will stay open 12 days longer than was originally planned, not closing its gates until Nov. 12, it was announced last night by exposition officials. There is also some discussion of having the fair reopen again next summer, but the exposition authorities have not yet committed themselves on this point.

Original plans for closing the big Chicago fair on Oct. 31 were formally abandoned late yesterday after the exposition authorities considered a resolution presented to them by the fair concessionaires.

Newfoundland Study Finished

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Oct. 18 (AP)—Concluding his inquiry into Newfoundland economic conditions, Lord Amulree has left for Nova Scotia to embark for England. Report of the Commission, headed by Lord Amulree, is expected to be released shortly at St. John's, London and Ottawa.

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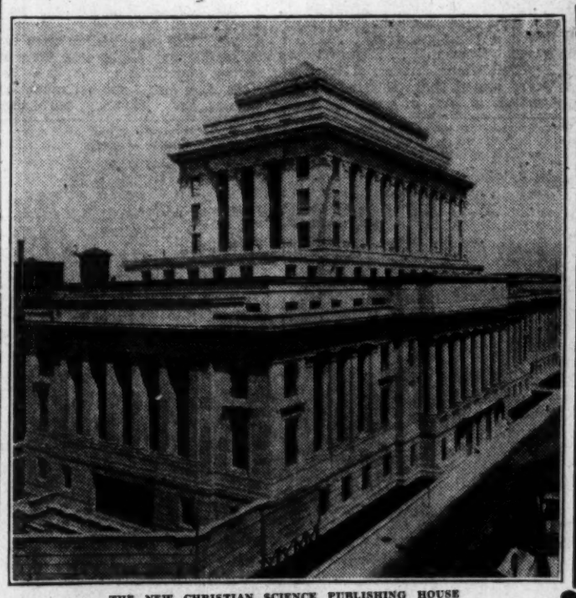

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To commemorate this important event in its history and also the twenty-fifth anniversary of its founding, the Monitor will celebrate from

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During this week the Monitor will bend the efforts of its staff throughout the world to publishing oustanding issues, each containing a rotogravure supplement to tell the story of the Monitor's progress during the past 25 years, and to record the outstanding events in world history during the same period. During this week able writers will interpret for the Monitor the past quarter of a century of progress in America and Europe as it covers natural science, invention, music, art, literature and other important fields of human endeavor. With the supplement will be included a facsimile copy of the first issue of the Monitor.

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The Home Forum

The Tiger of Contoocook

CONTOOCOOK is a little town in New Hampshire, about ten miles west of Concord. It has the quiet streets, the wide-armed elms, the white houses with green blinds and the cared-for fields that are indigenous to the Granite State. And one enters it, from the Concord side, through a covered bridge. By the covered bridge one must leave it also, if one returns as one came. And this, whether afoot, a-horseback, a-Fording or by train.

There are two bridges over the noisy Contoocook River, running amber in its clear depths, or topaz mixed with gold. Both bridges have latticed sides, and the round arch under the pointed roof that seems so uniquely the architecture of the covered bridge. The roof of one slopes down, beyond its latticed walls, making a footway for those who walk. Between the walls pass hay carts laden heavily, and drawn by horses; sulkies and carriages and farm carts, and an occasional automobile. The roof of the other shelters the railroad tracks, and over these tracks there passes, stealthily as though on paws, rather than wheels, the Tiger of Contoocook.

He is, in fact, nothing but a train, if you choose to see nothing but a train in his fearful symmetry. Nothing but a coach, in fact, made over into a self-propelling creature, with engine in the fore part and its outside painted, diagonally, in broad stripes of black and yellow.

O Tiger, what a joy you were in the busy days of the autumn, when the sound of your voice in the distance silenced, as nothing else could have done, the click of the typewriter banging out commonplace things. It was not the voice of an ordinary engine, nor yet of the usual modern horrors of gasoline motor engines. It was the voice of Tiger. The Tiger of Contoocook, and it can be learned only by going, yourself, to the quiet New Hampshire town, not far from Bow.

Following his voice, accompanied by it, there appeared, in due time, his yellow and black striped nose, and then the side view of his great face, and then the rest of him coach-colored, and nothing but a railroad coach, if you insist. But, you could not make anything out of that eager face, nosing now toward his covered way across the Contoocook River, except the face of Tiger. His body was long, and jointed in the middle, another coach, from the railroad man's point of view, the swaying haunches of the great beast if one saw with a seeing eye.

His own eye was enormous.

One saw that if one waited, at dusk, for the Tiger of Contoocook on his journey back again.

"Tiger, tiger, burning bright
In the forests of the night. . .
In what distant deeps or skies
Burnt the fire of thine eyes?"

The fire burned one night through a fog. Its gleaming was a palpable thing, straight through the bridge from the far side where the little station stands, before which he had paused for rest and passengers, freight and mail and—friendly greetings. At the very edge of the bridge, from under that curving of the peaked roof, the light began to expand, cutting through fog and darkness in a great funnel-shaped swathe, that touched the earth in a distant spot and reached into immeasurable space above.

"Tiger, tiger, burning bright
In the forests of the night,
What—what—

The rest of the words would not come. But they were not necessary. For Tiger had begun to speak, and the voice of William Blake was no longer of moment. He spoke, in the long-drawn, low, melodious voice of his, and started slowly, oh so slowly, from the station marked Contoocook. Stealthily he felt his way; one could almost see the whiskers marking the width of the covered bridge. He crept on—and on—and on, the great eye not only burning through the night of fog, but weaving a pattern of magnificent dimensions through the lattice-work wooden walls—black and white; black and white; black and white, formed in stripes of the night and his light.

Then, suddenly, Blake was needed. For who but he could do justice to this sight? Who but he has?

"What the hammer? What the chain?
In what furnace was thy brain?"

A few more words came, and now they are spread here, in an open book on the desk; and who but William Blake could so prophetically have sung of the odd little engine made out of the front end of a railroad coach? And blessings be upon the head of him who, with a few stripes of black paint and an equal number of yellow, turned one of this "brood of folly without father bred" (the gasoline-motor engines) into the Tiger of Contoocook!

L. H. G.

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The Secret of English Literature

What is it to learn language? What is it to learn the English language? We are far too apt to suppose that language is the whole of education. It is, of course, more potent in its appeal than any other branch of study, and the highest developments are unattainable except by means of it. But, as an educational instrument, it has the disadvantage of appealing entirely to secondary and transposed experiences. It presents no tangible picture, it evokes no immediate response. It is liable, therefore, either to lead nowhere, in the case of minds to which its mutations do not occur readily, or, in the case of minds peculiarly apt to them, to lead into a world little related to our common experience—into an unreal world, in short. . . . Music and the plastic arts, the one more abstract, the other more concrete than literature, are admirably qualified to bring out its central and inclusive place and to exhibit by contrast its delicate equilibrium. Music, particularly, in some respects the most elusive of the arts, furnishes the quickest approach to the conscious appreciation of all artistic effect; for while its mechanics are of mathematical simplicity and beauty (and an ideal educational instrument on that account), their meaning and value appear only when they are practically applied; they require us to take our part in various easy activities in which an artistic quality makes itself felt from the first. It is almost ludicrous to reflect that among the picked thousand of English men and women who year by year base their culture upon an Hellenic inspiration not a tithe are acquainted with the relations of the musical scale which, in its still imperfect form, had already been seen by the Greeks to be the meeting ground of the arts and the sciences, more essential than the alphabet and not less elementary. . . .

Now the English mind, as we have seen, has a native affinity for unanalyzed adjustments and reactions. Here lies the secret of the greatness of our literature, here also the secret of its elusiveness. It comprehends better than any other the conditions and the opportunities of literary expression. To understand it is about as easy as to understand life itself. Possessed of the ultimate and essential gift, clinging in defiance of ridicule and the demands of consistency to their intuition of the relevant fact, the English, in their literature as elsewhere, disregard the appearances and superficialities of reason and method and retain, as by a miracle, just those elements which are vital to the work in hand. There is only one way of learning the secret of this extraordinary process: it is to learn everything else. The study of English literature is a study in compromise, in intuition; and the method of it is the study of the influences between which compromise had been made. The civilization our literature reflects is a complex of many civilizations that have preceded it, the Greek and Roman above all; to know the world we live in presupposes knowledge of those precedent worlds. This, to our minds, is the unanswerable case for classical studies. English is unknowable without them. They are the road, and the only road, to conscious appreciation of our own thought and our own times.—BASIL DE SELINCOURT, in "The English Secret and Other Essays." (New York: Oxford University Press.)

People of the Big Tundra

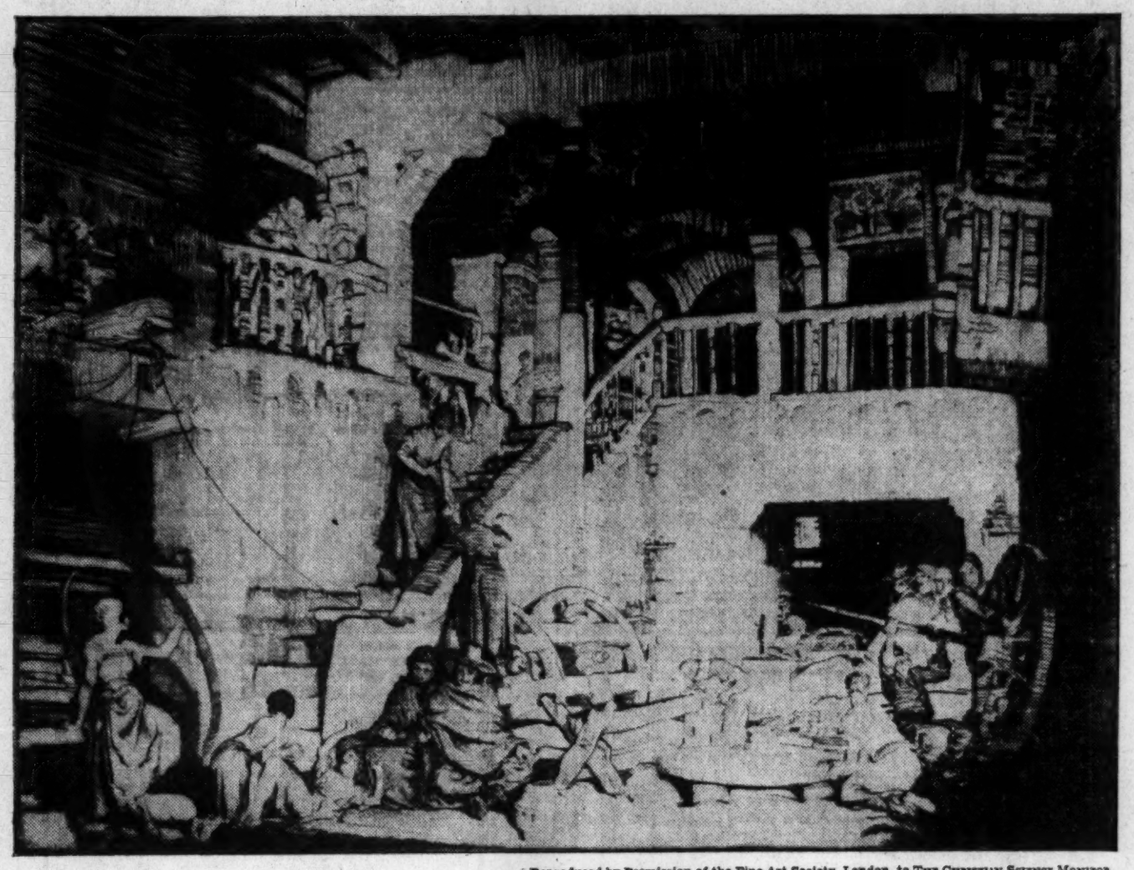
When Muk-pi found that we were to be in Nome for several days, securing a boat and provisions for our northern trip, she arranged that I was to spend each morning with her and her people out on the Sand-spit beyond the white man's town. She knew that I was interested in their tiny cabins on the isolated sand-spit, the shifting communities of visiting families, piled together on that wind-blown beach, living in apparent helter-skelter, house-keeping handily under the shelter of their propped-up umiaks—the freight-boats or woman-boats in which they have traveled with their families, plus numerous dogs, time immemorial; and do so travel, even to-day, from Asia to America and return. . . .

Muk-pi made it a matter of pride that I should see every individual native on her Sand-spit and interview any that I cared to, through her friendly offices as interpreter; certainly be introduced to them as her friend from that far, strange interior—beyond the land of the A-koo-luk-pug-a-mut, the Big Tundra People, eastward—the inner land of which they were indeed childishly curious but one which they had never known, nor cared personally to know.

For, impossible as it seems to us who so love the sun and a land of grass and trees, theirs is a tundra culture, exclusively and by choice. They truly love and cling by real affection to their reindeer-moss-land, where the moors stretch out ever to the eastward, where the eight-months-frozen sea yields hard-won meaty harvest, and the great slate-gray headlands, upsprung from the bird-screaming rocks, are unpainted with any living touch of green; are undraped even by the softening blue of atmosphere, in the clear and stark white northern light. . . .

Yet out of that harsh world and their own sunny nature in it, Muk-pi's people have caught and held felicity. Theirs is a superabundant measure of that rare gift of the gods — free, constant, bubbling laughter that neither fear nor night nor winter stillness when the Sea is closed, can still in them. I hear their laughter down the corridor of years, their kindly laughter. . . .

In very farthest North in June, among the buttercups and dandelions of brave stunted growth in the High Arctic summers—where no trees are, nor shrubs, but short-lived wild flowers by the million—there grows a tiny yellow poppy. As the swift summer passes and the sun turns south again, this poppy fades and a small golden butterfly appears. The Innuit say, "The flower has found its wings and flown away." — MARY LEE DAVIS, in "We Are Alaskans." (Boston: Wilde.)



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Spanish Wheelwrights: From a Dry Point by W. Russell Flint, R. A.

Mushroom Gathering in the Dew

We went mushrooming this morning. The world was lost in thick white mist. There was no wind. Everything was chill and still and dripping wet. Then a slight breath of air began to move. Phantom trees loomed through the mist; there came, faintly, the distant crow of a cock, and then, as if in response, the wail of a curlew overhead. But these only emphasized the quietness.

The village street was deserted. Closed windows looked gray and mysterious; closed doors were like doors in a dream. Gardens were wrapped in slumber; spiders' webs were stretched between orchard boughs, like fairy hammocks; here and there giant thistles along the hedges loomed up starkly through the mist, curiously like the masts of stranded ships.

But, as soon as we took to the dripping fields, the world sprang into life and color. Down by the lake a moor hen croaked and soon after there was a great splashing and quacking as the wild duck took the wing. Dimly through the gray we caught a glimpse of dark forms with outstretched necks. Then a golden glow crept half imperceptibly through the white; slowly, slowly, it strengthened and deepened until, through the sea of glistening vapor, the broad, wedgelike beam of the rising sun cut a straight golden road. Suddenly the world was filled with delicate colors.

The strengthening breeze lifted stray wisps from the tranquil water, and away up on the hills the clouds retreated, revealing the clear pale sky, faintly golden with haze, yet cool and remote as the roof of a nave.

One by one the little people of wood and meadow came forth. From the bracken on the edge of the wood, brown figures emerged, some to browse fitfully in the dew, others to stare at the awakening world with pensive eyes; the high shrill song of a lark rang out overhead with startling suddenness. Everywhere birds began calling, answering.

In the meadow a fresh green fairy ring awaited us, rimmed with white toadstools. Evidently the fairies—or Pharisees, as they call them in Sussex—favor this corner of the pasture, for we found the mushrooms close by, in serried ranks and clusters. We picked for half an hour; and if, at the end of that time, there were not as many mushrooms in our baskets as there might have been—well, that was not our fault. So perfect the morning was that, like the poet, one wanted just to "stand and stare"; to watch the sun stealing the dew diamonds off the grass, and shadows growing less vague and more sharply defined; to drink in the early morning beauty of those hanging woods and terraced hill pastures.

As we turned our footsteps homewards, the awakening village welcomed us with the delicious fragrance of wood fires and the clatter of well buckets. The sleepy street had quickened into animation. Casements were thrown open and latches unfastened to the sweet air; here and there through open doorways, bustling, and savory odors told of wives and mothers preparing morning meals. Soon the quiet of the fields—that quiet we had so enjoyed—would be invaded by whistling plowboys and sleek horses.

MIRANDO HACIA ADELANTE

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

A VECES siente uno la tentación de mirar hacia atrás, hacia ciertos períodos de su experiencia humana como si hubieran sido más felices que el presente. Tal vez pase eso especialmente, si uno ha sufrido pérdidas de dinero. Una tendencia de lamentar lo que parezcan pérdidas o privaciones o de comparar circunstancias pasadas con las presentes, puede llevarnos, si no se resiste, a sentir lástima de nosotros mismos y producir de esta manera un estado de descontento.

Ninguna circunstancia se puede remediar o mejorar por medio de lamentaciones. La capacidad de corregir nuestro pensamiento y luego poner el pasado con lo que haya podido contener de fracasos y pérdidas detrás de nosotros prosiguiendo nuestro camino por medio de nuestra fe en Dios con ánimo y constancia, demuestra verdadera fuerza de carácter. El que sea capaz de eso, no permitirá que sus pensamientos sean arrastrados al fango de la conmiseración propia o del pesar, por muy desgraciada que la experiencia pasada parezca haber sido.

La Ciencia Cristiana capacita a cada uno de nosotros a levantarse por encima de lo que parezca pérdida o privación. Revelando la naturaleza verdadera de la substancia como espiritual, se demuestra que el hombre, creado a la imagen y semejanza de Dios y reflejando el Principio divino, no puede jamás ser privado de algo real o verdadero. Cada uno de nosotros puede, pues, demandar para sí mismo aquella promesa tan bella del padre a su hijo mayor en la parábola del hijo pródigo: "Hijo, tú siempre estás conmigo, y todas mis cosas son tuyas." Aunque sea verdad que para el sentido humano toda posesión material parezca haber sido perdida, el que haya ganado un entendimiento de la Ciencia Cristiana sabrá que en realidad no se ha perdido ni se puede perder nada que sea verdadero, y que la herencia del hombre, siendo espiritual y perfecta, permanece íntegra e inexpugnable.

¡Qué sentimiento tan dulce de consuelo y de seguridad nos sobreviene, cuando comprendemos eso! Inmediatamente se verá también la necesidad de acumular tesoros en el cielo, tesoros de entendimiento espiritual, más bien que dedicar tiempo y energía a la mera acumulación de posesiones materiales. Estas riquezas celestiales no se pueden robar, ni turbar ni disipar. Las circunstancias materiales no las pueden afectar en lo más mínimo. Puesto que participan de la substancia divina, están seguras, porque son protegidas por la ley espiritual, que no varía nunca. Además estos tesoros del entendimiento espiritual están siempre presentes y siempre a nuestra disposición. Podemos hacer uso de ellos a cada instante para suplir nuestras necesidades actuales.

Una persona que haya sufrido la pérdida de posesiones materiales y que venga a la Ciencia Cristiana por ayuda, a medida que su entendimiento de la substancia verdadera aumente, empezará a entrar en lo que el apóstol Pedro llama "la posesión de una herencia incorruptible, y sin mancilla, e inmarcesible, guardada en los cielos para vosotros." "Inmarcesible"—¡qué promesa tan expresiva! Nadie podría decir cómo y por qué tantas herencias y posesiones materiales parecen haberse perdido. Pero la herencia espiritual no puede perderse jamás; ni puede dejar de estar a nuestra disposición a cada momento. Por lo contrario, estará cada vez más eficaz y plenamente a nuestra disposición, a medida que el entendimiento individual de Dios y de la relación del hombre con Dios se desarolle. Está "guardada en los cielos," en el verdadero entendimiento espiritual, el reino de la armonía, para cada uno de nosotros. Además es la posesión de cada individuo por virtud de su patrimonio espiritual. Nadie puede privarnos de ella o violar este privilegio. Nos pertenece legalmente como hijos de Dios.

El que por medio de su entendimiento de la Ciencia Cristiana llega a la posesión de su patrimonio de herencias espirituales, aprende a mirar hacia adelante y no hacia atrás. Saluda cada nuevo día como una ocasión de aprender más de las cosas de Dios, enriqueciendo de esta manera toda su experiencia humana. Deja de lamentar lo que parezca haber sido una pérdida material y aprende con alegría que ha empezado a acumular para sí mismo tesoros "donde ni polilla ni orín consumen, y donde ladrones no minan ni hurtan." Su anhelo ya no tiende a la mera acumulación de cosas, sino a ganar más perfección y discernimiento espirituales. Ha empezado a comprender la naturaleza de la substancia verdadera.

En la página 451 de su libro SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS) Mary Baker Eddy, la Descubridora y Fundadora de la Ciencia Cristiana, escribe: "El hombre anda en la dirección en que mira, y en donde estuviere su tesoro, allí estará también su corazón." A medida que una persona aprenda a mirar a través del lente de la percepción espiritual, esperará un desarrollo cada vez mayor de lo bueno y progresará hasta obtenerlo por completo. Cuando haya corregido su propio modo de pensar, el sentimiento y el vano pesar a causa de experiencias desgraciadas del pasado se alejarán de él. Se encontrará capaz de decir, lleno de alegría, con el apóstol San Pablo: "Olvidando las cosas que quedan atrás, y dirigiéndome hacia las que están delante, sigo corriendo presuroso hacia el blanco, para el premio de la vocación celestial de Dios en Cristo Jesús."

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Notes in Two Keys

Be glad of this—
That when the sunshine
Fingers back into the world—
Comes sliding and whispering
Over the meadow—
There in that corner,
By the roadway,
The buttonwoods will be rusty green
with it.

Here, then, is a gray day—
And the rain is sheathing
The hills and hollows—
Conversation falters.
I gaze out beyond the porchway,
Idly watch a rain-drenched sparrow
Pecking 'round the marigolds.
There is much to be said
But we will not say it.
Be glad that the sunshine . . .
Be glad that the buttonwoods . . .
Be glad . . .
That the rain—

JOHN C. RITCHEY.

Looking Forward

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SOMETIMES one may be tempted to look back upon certain periods of one's human experience as having been happier than is the present. This is especially likely to be so if one has sustained what is known as financial loss. A tendency to mourn over what seems to be loss or deprivation and to contrast past circumstances with present may, if indulged in, lead to self-commiseration, and thus be productive of discontent.

No circumstance is ever bettered or helped by mourning over it. The ability to correct one's thinking, and then to put the past, with whatever it may seem to have held of failure or loss, behind one, and through faith in God to pursue one's way with courage and steadfastness, denotes true strength of character. Such a one will not allow thought to be drawn into any morass of self-pity or regret however unfortunate the given experience may have appeared to be.

Christian Science enables each one to rise above what may appear to be loss and deprivation. By revealing the true nature of substance as spiritual it shows that man, made in the image and likeness of God and reflecting divine Principle, could never by any possibility be deprived of anything real and true. Each one can thus claim for himself that wonderful saying of the father to the elder brother, in Jesus' parable of the prodigal, "Son, thou art ever with me, and all that I have is thine." Even though to human sense every material possession has apparently been swept away, he who has gained an understanding of Christian Science knows that in reality nothing real has been or can be lost, and that man's inheritance, spiritual and perfect, remains intact and unassailable.

What a wonderful sense of comfort and assurance comes with such a realization! Immediately the great need for laying up treasure in heaven, treasures of spiritual understanding, rather than devoting time and energy to the mere accumulation of material possessions, becomes apparent. These heavenly riches cannot be depleted, disturbed, or dissipated. Material circumstances affect them not at all. Partaking of divine substance, they are secure, for they are safeguarded by invariable spiritual law. Furthermore, these treasures of spiritual understanding are always present and ever available for our use. We can draw upon them momentarily in order to meet our present human need.

A person who may have experienced the loss of material possessions, and who turns to Christian Science for help, as his understanding of true substance grows, begins to enter into what the Apostle Peter calls "an inheritance incorruptible, and undefiled, and that fadeth not away, reserved in heaven for you." "Fadeth not away"—what an expressive promise! How or why many things in the nature of material inheritances or possessions have seemed to fade away, no one could exactly tell. Spiritual inheritance, however, can never diminish; nor can its availability grow less. On the contrary, its availableness and effectiveness increase in proportion as the individual's understanding of God and of man's relationship to Him unfolds. It is "reserved in heaven," in true spiritual consciousness, the realm of harmony, for each. Moreover, it is his by virtue of spiritual birthright. No one can trespass upon it or deprive him of it. It is that which lawfully belongs to him as a child of God.

He who through an understanding of Christian Science is entering into this birthright of spiritual inheritance learns to look forward, not backward. He greets each new day as an opportunity to learn more of the things of God, and thus to enrich his entire human experience. He ceases to grieve over what may have seemed to be a material loss, and realizes with joy that he has begun to lay up for himself treasures "where neither moth nor rust doth corrupt, and where thieves do not break through nor steal." His heart is no longer set upon mere accumulation of things, but upon gaining increased spiritual perception and discernment. He has begun to grasp the nature of true substance.

On page 451 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes, "Man walks in the direction towards which he looks, and where his treasure is, there will his heart be also." In proportion as a person learns to look through the lens of spiritual perception does he anticipate greater and ever greater unfoldment of good and progress towards its attainment. When he has corrected his own thinking, useless regret because of any untoward past experience falls away from him. Indeed he finds himself able to say rejoicingly with the Apostle Paul, "Forgetting those things which are behind, and reaching forth unto those things which are before, I press toward the mark for the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

Broom Shop in Lucca

(Italy)

The brooms in this small Lucca shop
are placed
To fill a need for humor; it is done
With droll effect. They are so hung
and spaced
And tilted into poses, any one
Chancing within were very apt to
smile
Seeing straw brooms assume a
quaint live air
Of breezy gayety as if the while
They acted special rôles assigned
them there.

A dark-eyed woman sitting in the
door
Is dreamily relaxed and scarce
awake;
Did she select their parts for them
before
She dozed? Or did each seize this
chance to take
His favorite rôle of clown or shrew
or fop
That humor might steal tiptoe
through the shop?

EVANTHA CALDWELL.

Enchanted Hour

The day had been one of those days that come perhaps only in October—days of rich, languorous sunshine full of a mysterious contentment, days when the heart says, "My cup runneth over," and happy tears suddenly well to the eyes, as though from a deep overflowing sense of the goodness of God. It was really Summer, with the fragrant mists of Autumn in her hair. It had happened as we had hoped on starting out. We had caught up with Summer on her way to New York, Summer all her golden self, though garlanded with wreaths of Autumn, and about her the swinging censers of burning weeds.

It was a wonderful valley we had caught her in, all rolling purple hills softly folding and unfolding in one continuous causeway; a narrow valley, and the hills were high and close and gentle, suggesting protection and abundance and never-ending peace. Here and there the vivid green of Winter wheat struck a note of Spring amid all the mauves and ochres of dying things.

It was a day on which you had no wish to talk—you were too happy—wanted only to wander on and on as in a dream through the mellow vale. . . . And, as it closed about us, as we came to our village at nightfall, and the sunshine, like a sinking lake of gold, grew softer and softer behind the uplands, the solid world of rock and tree, and stubble-field and clustered barns, seemed to be growing pure thought, nothing seemed left of it but spirit; and the hills had become as the luminous veil of some ineffable temple of the mysterious dream of the world.—RICHARD LE GALLIENNE, in "October Vagabonds." (New York: Mitchell Kennerley. 1910.)

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by
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Financial: Market Quotations

Tone of Market Reactionary In Quiet Dealings

Sharp Losses for Some of Leaders, Others in Narrow Range

NEW YORK, Oct. 18 (AP)—Stocks moved quietly down grade today. Intermittent rallies occurred, but they were of short duration, and losses of 1 to around 3 points predominated in the late trading.

Shares off 2 to 3 points or more included U. S. Steel, U. S. Smelting, National Distillers, Union Pacific, Case, New York Central and Chrysler. American Telephone lost 1½.

Transfers approximated 1,600,000 shares.

Stock transactions were extremely dull, and the side-lines appeared to be the favorite position of the more important speculators. Wheat, corn and other staples moved in a narrow range. Copper sounded a depressing note with another decline. The dollar held to a fractional range in foreign exchange dealings. Bonds were irregular.

Market observers, while still ultra-cautious in predicting future price trends, were mildly optimistic regarding recent developments, such as the fixing of minimum crude oil prices, the move to release some $1,000,000,000 of deposits in closed banks and plans for the relief of agriculture.

Farm Relief

The approval by the President of the corn-hog adjustment plan, involving a maximum of $350,000,000 in benefit payments to farmers for reducing corn acreage by at least 20 per cent and hog farrowing by 25 per cent in 1934, was received with much interest by the financial district.

Opinion was divided as to the program for financing this farm relief through processing taxes which, at the start, will be about 50 cents per hundredweight on hogs and will become effective Nov. 5. This tax is to be increased at intervals until it reaches $2 per hundredweight by Feb. 1, next year, and will hold at this figure through the 1933-34 and 1934-35 hog-raising years.

Some of the high-grade classifications in the public utility division, like American Telephone 4½s and Consolidated Gas 5½s, gave up a point or so in absorbing small offerings.

Most of the active features in the foreign division showed improvement. French loans pushed up rather fast in the early trading, but later yielded some of their gains. German issues were mostly higher along with Japan 6½, Sao Paulo 7s, Poland 7s, Canada 5s and others.

Chain System Sales

Chain store system sales compare:

National Tea

	1933	1932	Inc.%
4 wks to Oct. 7	$4,923,028	$4,873,303	1.0
40 wks to Oct. 7	48,260,926	$1,053,319	*5.4

*Decrease.

Sales for the four weeks ended Sept. 9, 1933, showed a decrease of 4.3 per cent as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year.

Kroger Grocery & Baking Co. Sales

	1933	1932	Inc.%
4 wks to Oct 7.	$16,026,851	$15,977,973	0.3
40 wks to Oct 7.	156,352,330	165,589,240	*5.5

*Decrease.

Average stores in operation during the period were 4,485, compared with 4,786, decrease 6.2.

Sales for four weeks ended Sept. 9, 1933, showed a decrease of 1-10th of 1 per cent from the same period of preceding year.

J. C. Penney Company Sales

	1933	1932	Inc.%
Sept. sales	$16,288,275	$13,054,785	24.7
9 months	115,087,516	104,533,857	10.1

Sales for August showed an increase of 32.1 per cent over the same month of 1932.

Bank of Germany

BERLIN, Oct. 18—Condensed statement of condition of the Reichsbank (in marks, 000 omitted) follows:

	Oct. 15, 1933	Oct. 7, 1933
Gold	383,800	378,100
Of which held abroad	68,500	68,400
Foreign curr reserves	28,200	30,900
Other bills of exchange and checks	3,117,800	3,214,600
Advances	55,000	61,700
Circulation	3,426,000	3,472,900
Reserve ratio	12.0%	11.8%
Bank rate	4%	4%

Baltimore & Ohio Earnings

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad earnings for 1933 are estimated to show a balance of as much as $2,000,000 for the preferred stock. This would compare with a net loss of $6,334,978 for 1932. Earnings of $2,000,000 this year would represent $3.39 a share on the 585,632 preferred shares outstanding.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Oct. 18	Oct. 17
97	86	7	Abraham & S pf	10	90	90	90	..
13¼	3	..	Adams Express	2100	7¾	7¼	7¼	7¾
21⅝	8	1	Adams Millis	300	16½	16½	16½	16¼
12½	5½	..	Addressograph	300	7¾	7½	7½	7¾
9¼	3¾	..	Advance Rumely	200	4½	4½	4½	4¼
11¾	5⅝	.60	Affiliated Prod	200	7½	7¼	7¼	7½
112	47½	3¾q	Air Reduction	900	102⅜	96½	97	102
33	11⅛	.60	Alaska-Juneau	11400	21¼	19⅝	19⅝	21¼
8¼	⅞	..	Alleghany Corp	2900	3⅞	3¼	3½	3¾
21⅞	1	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	300	7½	7	7	8
145½	70¾	6	Allied Chem	3700	135½	132¼	132¼	136½
124	115	7	Allied Chem pf	200	124	123⅝	124	..
26⅜	6	..	Allis Chalmers	1300	14⅜	14	14	14¾
24	5¾	..	Alpha Port Cem	400	14½	14¼	14¼	13½
9¼	⅜	..	Amal Leather	300	3	2⅞	3	4
40	5	..	Amal Leather pf	200	24¼	24	24	24½
47	18½	2	Amerada	1500	43¼	41½	41½	43¾
35	7¾	..	Am Ag Ch Del	500	24	22½	22½	23¾
28½	8	..	Am Bank Note	300	13¼	12⅝	12⅝	13½
49⅜	34	3	Am Bank Not pf	10	37½	37½	37½	..
16¾	1	..	Am Beet Sugar	20000	..	7¾	7	7¼
84	23¾	..	Am Beet Sug pf	700	47	47	47	48¼
42½	9⅛	.60	Am Brake S&F	500	28½	27	27½	29½
106	60	7	Am Brake S&F pf	80	98	97	97	97
98¼	49½	4	Am Can	3900	90⅜	85	85⅝	90
132	112	7	Am Can pf	300	133	132½	132½	133½
39¾	6⅛	..	Am Car & Fdry	2200	22½	19⅝	19⅝	23
59¾	15	..	Am Car & F pf	200	35½	35	35	36⅝
51¼	34	3†	Am Chicle	400	44½	44	44½	44½
6⅛	2	..	Am Colortype	100	3	3	3	3
89⅞	13	..	Am Com Alcohol	71005	58¼	54	54	58½
13	6½	..	Am European	100	6½	6½	6½	6½
19⅜	3½	..	Am & For Pow	3800	8¾	7¾	7¾	8½
44⅞	7¼	..	Am & For Pow pf	100	16½	16½	16½	15¾
35⅞	6¼	..	Am & For Pow 6	100	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
27½	4⅜	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	300	10	10	10	10¾
21½	4½	1	Am Hawaiian	700	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	15
57½	13½	..	Am Hide & L pf	300	31½	30	30	31¼
17½	3⅜	..	Am Ice	1400	6¾	5¾	5¾	6¾
15⅛	4⅜	..	Am International	2900	8½	7¾	7¾	8¾
31⅛	5⅞	..	Am Locomotive	700	26½	25	25	27½
63	17¾	..	Am Lco pf	400	50½	48	48	50
23⅜	3⅛	..	Am Metal	4500	15⅞	15	15⅛	15¼
15⅞	4	..	Am Power & Lt	3100	8⅞	7¾	7¾	8¾
41⅛	9⅞	6½	Am P&L 6% pf	200	20	19	19	19½
35	9	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	300	18⅜	17⅞	17⅞	18
19	4⅝	..	Am Radiator	10200	14	12¾	12⅞	13⅜
31⅞	5¾	..	Am Rolling Mill	4100	15⅞	14½	14⅝	15⅝
47¾	20½	3	Am Safety Razor	100	36	36	36	..
4½	1⅛	..	Am Ship & Com	700	1⅛	1	1	1
36¾	11½	2	Am Shipbuilding	80	15	15	15	18
53½	10⅜	..	Am Smelt & Ref	16500	36⅞	33⅝	34⅜	36½
72	20⅛	..	Am Sm&R 6% pf	200	61	61	61	60¾
27	4⅝	..	Am Steel Fdries	50	18¼	17⅝	17⅝	18¾
85	37⅜	2	Am Steel F pf	10	59½	59½	59½	..
74	24½	2	Am Sugar Ref	600	57	54¼	55	54
42⅞	30	2½q	Am Stores	200	38	38	38	37½
143⅞	86½	9	Am Tel & Tel	11800	116⅞	114¼	114½	117¼
25	3¾	..	Am Type Fndrs	300	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¾
37⅜	7	..	Am Type F pf	10	9¾	9¾	9¾	10¾
43¼	10⅞	1	Am Wat W & E	4900	21⅞	20¼	20¼	22⅛
17	3½	..	Am Woolen	1700	11¼	10¾	10¾	11
61⅜	22⅝	..	Am Woolen pf	900	50½	48½	48½	52
10⅞	2¼	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	700	6	5¼	5¼	6¾
22⅞	5	..	Anaconda Cop	17400	13	11⅜	11⅜	12⅞
39½	8⅛	.60	Anchor Cap	1500	19	19	19	20⅛
90	41	7	Armour Del pf	300	70	70	70	70
7¾	1⅛	..	Armour Ill A	2800	3⅞	3⅜	3½	3⅝
5	⅝	..	Armour Ill B	2600	2⅜	2	2	2⅛
93	2	..	Armour Ill pf	1500	44⅜	38	38	44
7	1⅛	..	Arnold Constable	300	3⅜	2⅞	2⅞	3¼
9½	2	..	Artloom Corp	10	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
5¼	¾	..	Asso Apparel Ind	100	1½	1½	1½	¾
20	3½	..	Asso Dry Goods	700	12	11½	11½	12½
51¾	15	..	Asso Dry G 2pf	300	43¼	43	43	43
80½	30⅝	..	Atchison T&SF	3600	51½	48¼	48¼	51½
79⅜	50	3	Atchison pf	200	59½	58¼	59	58⅜
59	16½	..	Atl Coast Line	800	34	29¾	30	34
31⅞	12⅜	1	Atl Refining	3500	27½	25¾	26	26⅜
28¼	11½	..	Atlas Tack	1200	28¼	27¾	27¾	28
84¼	31¼	2	Auburn Auto	2900	42¾	38	38	41¾
11⅜	5½	..	Aviation Corp Del	6200	7⅞	7	7	7⅞
			—B—					
17⅜	3½	..	Baldwin Loco	8100	11	9½	9½	10¾
60	9½	..	Baldwin Loco pf	300	31¼	31	31	33
37⅞	8½	..	Balt & Ohio	8500	23¼	21⅛	21⅜	23⅜
39¼	9½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	600	24⅜	22	22	24½
7¼	⅜	..	Barker Bros	20	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	3
24¼	5½	..	Barker Bros pf	60	18⅞	17½	17½	16½
11	2	..	Barnsdall A	4900	8½	8	8	8⅝
27	7	..	Beatrice Cream	600	12	11¾	11¾	12½
70½	45	3	Beech-Nut Pack	100	61	61	61	61
12½	3½	..	Belding Hem	1500	8⅜	8¼	8¼	8⅜
15	13¼	1½	Beneficial Ind Loan	400	14½	14	14	14
21¼	6⅛	..	Bendix Aviation	3800	13	12½	12½	13½
33¼	9	1	Best & Co	200	24½	24	24	24⅝
49¼	10½	..	Bethlehem Steel	6200	27⅝	27⅜	27½	30⅝
82	25½	..	Beth Steel pf	300	53½	47	47	53½
29½	6⅛	..	Bigelow-Sanford	60	23	22½	22½	23
10¼	3½	..	Blaw Knox	500	10¾	10½	10½	10⅝
54½	9½	..	Bohn Alum & Br	2800	43⅜	40	40½	43
37⅜	18	1.60†	Borden	2800	23	22½	22½	23
21⅝	5½	..	Borg Warner	1200	13½	12⅝	12⅝	14¼
14⅝	2⅝	..	Briggs Mfg	3500	8½	7½	8	8¼
41¼	21¾	..	Brooklyn Man T	3800	33	29¾	29¾	32⅝
9⅜	3½	..	Brooklyn Queens	100	6½	6½	6½	7
88½	63½	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	200	67	63⅜	63⅜	67
53⅞	28½	3	Brown Shoe	100	44	44	44	43
18½	13¼	..	Brunswick Balke	600	9½	9	9	9
19⅜	2¾	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	300	8⅛	8	8⅛	8½
9⅞	¾	..	Budd Mfg	1500	5	4½	4½	5
35	3	..	Budd Mfg pf	10	24	24	24	26½
5¾	1	..	Budd Wheel	900	3¾	3½	3½	3¾
13¼	2½	..	Bullard	300	5½	5¼	5¼	5¾
20⅞	6⅛	.40	Burroughs Add	2800	13¼	12	12	13½
8	1	..	Bush Terminal	100	2½	2½	2½	2½
4¼	1⅛	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	500	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¾
2⅞	1	..	Butte & Superior	100	2⅜	1⅞	1⅞	1⅝
7½	1¼	..	Butterick	200	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2¾
43¼	8½	..	Byers	2500	23½	21	21	23½
			—C—					
34¾	7¾	..	Calif Packing	500	19¾	18¾	18¾	18⅝
2¼	¼	..	Callahan Z & L	600	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
16¼	2	..	Campbell Wy&C	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	7
41½	7½	1	Calumet & Hecla	1500	4½	4	4	4½
7	2	1	Canada Dry	3400	28¼	27	27	29½
20⅞	7½	..	Canadian Pacific	5300	12¾	11⅞	12	12¾
35½	14	1†	Cannon Mills	400	25	24½	25	24¾
103½	30½	..	Case Thresh	8500	63¼	57	58¼	63
86¼	41	4	Case Thresh pf	100	67	67	67	..
29¾	5½	..	Caterpillar Trac	1400	18	16⅜	16¾	18½
4⅜	⅜	..	Celotex vtc	400	1¼	⅞	⅞	1½
58⅞	4½	..	Celanese Corp	37200	46½	42½	42⅝	46½
5⅞	1⅛	..	Celotex Co	100	2	2	2	2½
12¾	1½	..	Celotex Co pf	40	4¼	2½	2½	4⅞
41	14	1½	Central Aguirre	400	30½	30	30	..
11⅝	2	..	Century Ribbon	300	7½	7¼	7½	8
44¾	5⅞	..	Cerro de Pasco	9300	29⅞	26⅛	26¼	29¼
7¾	1	..	Certain-Teed	200	3	3	3	..
23½	7½	..	Checker Cab Mfg	100	17	17	17	17
52½	14½	2	Chesapeake Corp	700	37½	34	34	37
49¼	24⅜	2.80	Chas & Ohio	4100	41¼	39½	39½	41
8½	½	..	Chi & E Ill pf	200	2½	2½	2½	..
7⅜	1⅜	..	Chi & Gt West	200	3	3	3	3
13¾	1	..	Chi Mil & St P	1200	5	4⅜	4⅜	5
18¼	1½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	3200	8½	6⅝	6⅞	8
16	1¼	..	Chi & N'western	2400	8½	7½	7⅝	8¼
34¾	2	..	Chi & N'west pf	300	13¼	13	13	16
12⅜	2⅛	..	Chi Pneu Tool	100	6	6	6	6
25¼	5½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	300	16⅞	15¾	16⅞	17
12	2	..	Chi StPMin&O pf	50	10	10	10	..
10½	2	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	400	4½	4	4	4
15	2⅞	..	Chi RI&P 6%	300	5¼	5	5	5
19½	3½	..	Chi RI&P 7%	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6
22⅜	6⅛	1	Chi Yellow Cab	300	14⅞	14¾	14¾	14½
34	5	1	Chickasaba Cot O	800	18¾	18¼	18¼	18½
10½	2	..	Childs Company	300	4¼	4	4	4¾
21½	6	..	Chile Copper	70	11	11	11	11¾
52⅞	7¾	.50b	Chrysler	45700	40¾	38½	38½	41⅜
25	7½	2	City Ice & Fuel	900	15	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
38⅜	4	..	City Stores	4500	1½	1	1	1
8½	1½	..	City Stores A	70	3¼	2⅞	2⅞	3
2⅛	⅛	..	City Stores vtc	2100	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	1⅜
14¼	5	..	Clark Equipment	30	8⅜	8¼	8¼	8¼
100	90	7	Cluett Pbdy Co	30	92½	92½	92½	..
22⅜	7	..	Colgate-Palm-P	1500	13½	13	13¼	13⅝
26	3	..	Collins & Aikman	1800	16⅞	15½	15½	17¼
17⅜	3½	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	900	4⅞	4	4	4¼
54	15	..	Colo F & I pf	10	15	15	15	..
42¾	12½	..	Colo & So 1pf	40	22	20	22	..
1	9	.50a	Columbia Gas	7300	13¾	13	13	13⅝
83	59	.6	Columbia G of A	100	66	66	66	..
27¾	6⅝	..	Columbia Pic vtc	400	21½	20	20	21¾
71½	23⅝	2	Columbian Carb	900	49½	48½	49	51
19	4	..	Comm Credit	1800	15¼	14¼	14¼	14½
43½	18	2	Comm Inv Tr	1000	35¾	34	34½	35
97⅞	84	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	200	90¾	90½	90½	97¼
57	9	.60	Comm Solvents	41000	35¼	33	33	35¼
6½	1⅜	..	Comwith & So	7500	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	2⅜
27⅝	7⅜	1	Congoleum Nairn	4300	23	21½	21¼	23½
5¾	1¾	..	Consol Film Ind	100	3½	3½	3½	3
14¾	5⅞	..	Consol Film I pf	400	8⅞	8½	8½	9½
64½	39½	3.40	Consol Gas	5300	42	40¼	40¼	41¾
99	82¾	5	Consol Gas pf	100	87	87	87	88⅞
5½	2⅛	..	Consol Laundries	800	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
15⅝	5	..	Consol Oil	12500	11¾	11	11	11¾
3¼	¼	..	Consol Textile	1700	1	1	1	1⅛
10¼	1⅛	..	Container A	200	7	6	6	6½
4½	¼	..	Container B	500	2½	2¼	2¼	2
18¼	3	..	Cont Baking A	300	10½	10	10	10
64	36	4	Cont Baking pf	100	59½	59½	59½	60
69	35¼	2½	Cont Can	20000	63⅞	62	62	63¼
17⅛	3½	..	Cont Dia Fibre	300	8	7¾	7¾	8
36½	19½	1.20	Cont Insurance	700	23	22½	22¾	22⅝
4	1	..	Cont Motors	1000	1½	1⅜	1½	1½
19⅜	4⅞	..	Cont Oil	2100	16¾	15⅜	16	16½
90⅝	45⅞	3	Corn Products	3200	83⅞	80½	80½	83½
146⅝	117½	7	Corn Prod pf	20	135⅝	135⅝	135⅝	135⅝
7½	2⅜	..	Cot Oil	500	4	3⅞	3⅞	4
39½	23	2†	Cream of Wheat	900	27⅞	26½	27	28
14⅜	2¼	..	Crosley Radio	400	8½	8¼	8¼	8¼
65	14¼	..	Crown Cork & S	700	34½	32½	32½	34½
8½	1	..	Crown Zellerback	600	4	3¾	3¾	4
37½	9	..	Crucible Steel	500	17⅜	16½	16½	19
4⅜	½	..	Cuba Co	300	1⅛	1	1	1
11½	1⅛	..	Cuban Am Sug	2100	3½	3	3	3½
68	10	..	Cuban Am S pf	140	20¾	20½	20½	22
59½	20¾	2½	Cudahy Packing	600	42	39¼	39¼	42
32¼	6½	..	Curt's Publishg	300	17¾	17½	17½	19¼
66	30	..	Curtis Pub pf	200	46	46	46	46
4⅜	1½	..	Curtis-Wright	4300	2¼	2	2	2¼
8	2	..	Curtiss-Wright A	500	4⅝	4½	4½	4¼
			—D—					
8¾	1⅜	..	Davega St	500	7½	7¼	7¾	7½
49	5¾	..	Deere & Co	14200	30¾	27⅜	27⅜	30¼
93¾	37⅝	..	Del & Hudson	1400	56½	49½	49½	56
46	17¼	..	Del Lack & W	5100	24⅞	22¼	22½	25
91½	48	4	Detroit Edison	400	66	64¾	64¾	65
93	79½	7	Devoe & Ray 1pf	10	89½	89½	89½	..
29½	17½	1	Diamond Match	400	24⅜	23¼	23¼	24½
31	26½	1½	Diamond M pf	500	29½	29¼	29¼	29¾
39½	12	1.80†	Dome Mines	7200	34¼	31⅝	31⅝	34⅝
26⅜	10½	1.20†	Dominion Stores	100	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¾
15⅜	10¼	.75	Douglas A	1900	12½	12	12	12½
10⅜	2½	..	Dresser	100	4	4	4	4
85⅜	32½	2	du Pont de Nem	10800	74	71¼	72	72¾
117	97½	6	du Pont deb	300	112¼	112¼	112¼	..
28⅜	9½	1	Duplan Silk	100	16	16	16	..
102½	90	5	Duquesne Lt pf	40	93	93	93	93
			—E—					
89¾	46	3	Eastman Kodak	1400	73¼	72	72	73½
16	3½	.20b	Eaton Mfg	1700	11⅞	10⅝	10⅞	11¾
5¼	⅜	..	Eitingon Schild	800	2½	2	2	2¼
23	4	..	Eitingon S pf	300	14½	13½	13½	14
27½	10	..	Elec Auto-Lite	3200	15¼	14¼	14¼	15⅝
8¼	1	..	Elec Boat	2100	3¼	3¼	3⅜	3½
4¼	1	..	Elec & Mus Ind	1600	3⅜	3¼	3¼	3½
15⅜	3½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	2400	6⅞	6	6	6¾
36½	7½	..	Elec Pow & L pf	200	13¾	13½	13½	..
32¾	6½	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	200	13	12¼	12¼	13
54	21	2	Elec Sto Battery	600	39	38½	39	39
6	⅝	..	Elk Hon Coal pf	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
62½	26	3	Endicott Johnson	200	50	50	50	52
14⅜	4	..	Engineers Pub S	200	5½	5¼	5¼	5½
			—F—					
47	15½	..	Engineers P S 5pf	200	18½	18½	18½	..
13⅜	6¼	..	Equitable Off Big	200	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	9
25⅝	3⅜	..	Erie RR	8000	14⅞	13½	13¾	14½
29½	4½	..	Erie RR 1pf	600	15½	14⅜	14⅜	13¾
18¼	3	..	Eureka Vacuum	1400	7⅞	7	7	7½
7½	⅞	..	Evans Products	200	4	3⅞	3⅝	4
			—F—					
14⅛	4⅜	..	Fed I & Trac	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	7½
8¾	1½	..	Fed Lt & Trac	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	7½
6⅜	1⅝	..	Fed Water Serv	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2½
36	10¼	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	600	23½	21½	21½	23
31½	9½	.40	Firestone T & R	1000	18⅞	17½	17½	20½
70¾	40	2½	First Nat Stores	500	50	49½	49½	49½
19	2½	..	Follansbee B	100	7½	7¼	7¼	..
23	4½	..	Foster-Wheeler	600	12⅜	11⅛	11⅜	13⅛
26¼	13⅝	.95b	Fourth Nat Inv	500	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	18½
23⅝	2	..	Foundation	800	10½	9⅞	9⅞	11½
19	13½	..	Fox Film A	1200	14¼	14	14	14½
43⅜	16⅛	2	Freeport Texas	1800	43	41¼	41¼	43
			—G—					
5¼	1	..	Gabriel Snub A	200	2¾	2½	2½	..
12	2⅜	..	Gen Am Inv	300	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	7½
43¼	13¾	1	Gen Am Trans	3200	28	27¼	27¾	30
27	4⅝	..	Gen Asphalt	1500	15	13½	13¾	14⅝
20⅞	11½	10	Gen Baking	900	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	13½
108¼	99¾	8	Gen Baking pf	50	105	105	105	..
10½	2¼	..	Gen Bronze	600	6¾	5½	6	6¾
30¼	10½	.40	Gen Electric	14200	18⅜	17⅜	17¾	18¾
12¼	10⅞	.60	Gen Elec Sp	600	12¼	12	12⅜	11⅞
39⅞	20	1.80	Gen Foods	2600	35½	33¾	33¾	34⅞
2⅞	⅜	..	Gen Gas & E A	800	1	1	1	1
16¾	3½	..	Gen G & E cv pf	200	12½	12½	12½	..
46	24½	2.06	Gen Ital Edison	100	45	45	45	..
71	35½	3	Gen Mills	700	64⅞	64	64	64
300	103½	103½	Gen Mills pf	300	103½	103½	103⅝	..
35¼	10	1	Gen Motors	35400	27	25⅜	25	27¼
95	65½	5	Gen Mott 5% pf	300	88¼	88½	88½	88½
10½	2½	..	Gen Out Ad	300	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
2¾	1¼	..	Gen Out Ad A	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
17	3¼	..	Gen Print Ink	20	10½	10½	10½	..
8¼	2	..	Gen Pub Service	600	3	2⅞

Financial: News and Comment

Court May Test North Dakota's Wheat Embargo

State Attorney-General Says Governor Lacks Authority for Step

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 18 (AP)—State Attorney-General Paul Good says Gov. William Langer of North Dakota had no power to impose a wheat embargo. The United States Constitution, Mr. Good stated, forbids any state executive taking such a step.

Commenting that Gov. C. W. Bryan lacked authority to follow a similar plan of action, Mr. Good conceded that Governor Langer was within the bounds of a legislative enactment but said the law violated the commerce clause of the Constitution.

This clause prohibits even a tax on interstate commerce, he added, and that would be a smaller obstacle than an actual embargo. The only possible way to justify an embargo, in Attorney Good's opinion, would be to declare it under the State's police power during some emergency as a farmers' strike, and then for the preservation of order.

Governor Bryan declined to comment on the embargo.

BISMARCK, N. D., Oct. 18 (AP)—A possible court test loomed up today as North Dakota got ready to put into effect at midnight its embargo on wheat shipments. The embargo, ordered by Gov. William Langer, was designed to raise grain prices paid the farmers.

Legal advisers of railroads operating in North Dakota are meeting in St. Paul to see what action, if any, will be taken.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BISMARCK, N. D., Oct. 18—Governor William Langer today is awaiting the reaction of neighboring wheat-growing states before taking further steps with regard to the wheat embargo which goes into effect in this state at 10:01 o'clock Thursday morning.

The Governor did not know last night how long he will hold the 43,886,000 bushels of spring and winter wheat which is stored in North Dakota granaries at this season, but the Adjutant-General had received no orders to call out the state militia to prevent shipments out of the state.

The recent Legislature gave the Governor authority to declare an embargo on agricultural products when the price fell below cost of production and became an "unwarranted drain upon natural resources of the State," and he can enforce it through the state police powers given the militia in case of resistance to the operation of the embargo.

Attitude of Other States

Governors of South Dakota and Iowa have issued statements saying they will not declare an embargo on wheat. Nebraska has nothing to say through its Governor and from Minnesota comes the comment that its Governor doubts the value of an embargo because of the tremendous storage of wheat throughout the nation.

North Dakota has at this time 70 per cent of its wheat stored on the farms. Famous amber durum wheat used in making macaroni and spaghetti and the hard spring wheat which always brings a premium on the market will not be sold to the Federal Government to aid its accumulation of food supplies, it was stated. The Governor has said the embargo will not be lifted to permit such a sale.

Governor Langer felt last night that the effect of his action on the wheat market is problematical but will eventually force the American people to understand the plight of the farmer and will help awaken the national relief administration to the realization that the New Deal has not reached the farmer who needs to have a fair price for his wheat in order to restore his buying power and so maintain his livelihood.

Electric Power Output for Week

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 18—Electric power output for the week ended Oct. 14 showed an increase of 7.4 per cent over the figure for the like week last year. The increase was less than that recorded last week. However, electric power production continues to parallel the 1931 figures, which it has done for the last three months.

The figures, released today by the Edison Electric Institute, show that production of electricity was 1,618,948,000 kilowatt hours.

Electricity output of New England showed a gain of 5 per cent in the week ended Oct. 14 over the like period a year ago. In the previous week the gain was 8.4 per cent.

The Middle Atlantic states were up 4.6 per cent, compared with 4.5 per cent in the previous week.

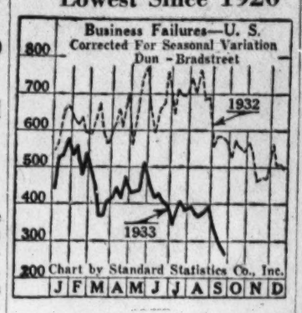
The central industrial region, outlined by Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, St. Louis and Milwaukee, showed a gain of 9.9 per cent, while in the week ended Oct. 7 an increase of 10.5 per cent was shown.

Mexican Exports Gain 25 P. C. in September

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 18 (By U. P.)—Mexican exports for September were 25 per cent greater than in August and 50 per cent greater than in September, 1932, the department of statistics announces.

The total for the month was valued at 38,000,000 pesos. Ports which showed increases were Laredo, Mazatlan, Piedras Negras, Naco and Vera Cruz, while Nogales, Juarez and Tampico showed losses.

Business Failures Lowest Since 1920



BUSINESS insolvencies in September were reduced to 71 per 10,000 firms in business (Dun & Bradstreet figures), the lowest registered in any month since 1920.

Except for the continued large turnover among small retailers, especially food and clothing stores, four years of depression have weeded out the majority of weak concerns.

Business mortality, therefore, probably will continue to decline during the remaining months of the year, subject to seasonal influences.

Corn Products Refining Sales Exceed Output

Activity in corn refining the third quarter eased off somewhat from the high rate in second quarter. While the July grind was 50 per cent ahead of a year ago, compared with a 20 per cent gain in June, and tremendous increases in May and April, the August increase in corn grind was only 16 per cent, and activity dropped in September. Grind for the month may show a decline from September last year. Grind for eight months was about 29 per cent greater than a year ago.

For Corn Products Refining Company, however, sales have been greater than production and stocks have been reduced. With sales continuing high, net for the period will run fairly close to the $3,090,116, or $1.05 a common share the three months ended June 30, 1933. Earnings for the quarter are likely to run between $2,800,000 and $2,900,000, or just under $1 a common share. In the third quarter last year net totaled $2,311,623, equal after preferred dividends to 74 cents a common share.

With $5,188,729 or $1.70 a common share earned to June 30, nine months will show about $8,000,000 or around $2.70 a share on the common compared with the full year's preferred and common dividend requirements of $9,340,000. These earnings would compare with $6,465,000 in the 1932 period, $7,553,719 in 1931 and $10,170,342 in 1930.

The corn refining business in September last year experienced quite a spurt, but the last three months of the year were less favorable. With corn grind in eight months about 29 per cent ahead of last year, it appears likely that for the full 12 months the grind will be 20 per cent to 25 per cent ahead of last year.

Demand for corn products has been spread over all industries. Confectionery makers have been good buyers of glucose, and this represents actual consumption, since candy cannot be manufactured in the summer and placed in stocks.

The heavy candy manufacturing season for the Christmas trade is now beginning. The rayon industry has used heavy quantities of corn sugar, and the textile business has used considerably more starch than last year. Sales of packaged foods have also been greater than the like period last year.

Department Store Sales Up Slightly

NEW YORK, Oct. 18—Department store sales last week in New York showed a moderate increase over a year ago. Special sales Columbus Day, aided by fine weather and a concentrated advertising drive, were particularly good, with volume 5 per cent to 25 per cent ahead of the like day in 1932.

Business over the country has been extremely spotty, with large increases over last year in some towns where there has been a notable industrial upturn, while in other towns sales are still running slightly behind a year ago.

So far there has been no important apparent result from the "Buy Now" campaign in New York stores, where business seems more affected by seasonal factors. Business has flattened out after the sharp upturn in August and early September, and is now holding on a fair level.

Spanish-Chilean Treaty Widens Exchange Channel

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Oct. 18—The flow of emigrants' remittances from South America will be resumed as a result of a special clause introduced in Chile's commercial agreement with Spain. This liberates Spanish residents in Chile from the restrictions imposed by the foreign exchange control commission in respect to money sent by them to their relatives in Spain.

The amount of Chilean nitrate which may be sent to Spain will vary between 80,000 and 100,000 tons per annum, 20 per cent of the sale proceeds being deducted to meet the private remittances of Spanish residents in Chile and to thaw frozen merchant credits. Another 20 per cent will be devoted to the purchase of Spanish merchandise.

Japanese Enter Race for South American Trade

Mission From Osaka and Kobe Looking for New Opportunities

SANTIAGO, Chile, Oct. 18 (By U. P.) — Japanese manufacturers, with a flourish of publicity, have announced their major entry into the fight for South American trade. The recent departure of a trade mission to this continent was marked by the avowed intention of Osaka and Kobe salesmen to carve out a large slice of the tempting South American trade for the factories of Japan.

The Japanese newspaper Rengo, commenting on plans to oust the United States and European exporters in the South American trade, pointed out that Japan cannot expect a one-sided increase in her shipments to this market.

"Due to the strict control of foreign exchange enforced by Brazil, Argentina and Chile," Rengo said, "it will be impossible for Japan to increase her exports alone. She must take in exchange for her own manufactures such South American products as Brazilian coffee, Chilean nitrates, Argentine wheat and Ecuadorean cocoa."

The trade mission is already en route here. After leaving Japan, its itinerary included San Francisco and Los Angeles, before entering Mexico, Central America, and then operating from Panama to South America.

As in other markets, and even in the United States itself, where Japanese electrical products have been imported and sold at a low price, the Japanese are making a determined effort in South America to capture trade by selling so cheaply that few countries can compete with them.

Chile presents a favorable market under such conditions. Her papel peso has fallen to one fourth of its par value and her purchasing power abroad is thus correspondingly reduced. Japan will not find it easy going, however.

The only successful way the Japanese have sold their goods in Chile hitherto has been through stores run by their own countrymen.

Peru and Brazil have been hospitable to the Japanese, but Chile, jealous of its racial purity, has never been warm to the Asiatic races. Immigration restrictions have tended to be against them. Thus, while there are many thousands of Japanese settlers in Peru, Brazil and other countries of South America, Chile has only 670 in the whole country, according to the 1930 census.

Building and Loan Associations Show Better Conditions

CHICAGO — Fifty-three building and loan associations affiliated with the United States Building and Loan League have assets exceeding $10,000,000, as of July 1, according to H. F. Cellarius, secretary-treasurer of the league. Ninety-four other associations have resources between $5,000,000 and $10,000,000 as of the same date.

Mr. Cellarius indicates that 11 of these associations showed some increases in assets during the six months between Jan. 1 and July 1. They are located in New York, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, California, and District of Columbia, showing improved conditions and confidence in financial institutions beginning in these areas during the first half of this year.

Comparing the records of the associations above $10,000,000 with their status in the normal year, 1927, the League secretary-treasurer finds that 21 of them today have assets considerably higher than in the years of plenty. This group of 21 associations has maintained after four years of depression total resources equal to a $60,000,000 margin over their 1927 figures.

"When we are looking ahead to recovery it is encouraging to find that we are ready to start upward from a point higher than we had reached in the mid-years of the boom," commented Mr. Cellarius. "Total building and loan assets in the country at the end of 1932 were $7,750,491,084, some $572,000,000 greater than the total resources at the end of 1927."

Affiliation with the League has been confined to purely voluntary membership and the associations have worked together for many years in coöperation which the NRA seeks to effect in other businesses, it is pointed out.

With only three or four exceptions the well-managed building and loan associations of $10,000,000 or greater strength have been accepted in membership and have coöperated to the fullest with their trade group.

Frozen Bank Plan Praised By Melvin A. Traylor

CHICAGO, Oct. 18 (AP)—President Roosevelt's plan to thaw closed banks has drawn praise from Melvin A. Traylor, head of the First National Bank, who said it would be a powerful tonic to business.

TheFe deral Government's action, Traylor estimated, wuol drelease from 60 per cent to an even greater amount of the deposits now frozen in closed banks.

"Even if the aid is limited to banks closed since the first of the year," he said, "it will be of tremendous importance. It means that receivers of banks with good but slow assets may borrow now and pay depositors, rather than waiting two or three years. With the release of those deposits, in my opinion, business will show an immediate improvement."

Bond Issue for $500,000,000 Oversubscribed Four Times

Hearty Response to Treasury's October Financing Program—Liberty Conversion Prospects Are Also Said to Be Good

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18—Heavy oversubscription to the Treasury's $500,000,000 bond issue, which closed last night, a great increase in farm purchasing power, and substantial reëmployment progress, are the three smashing factors advanced by President Roosevelt today to indicate the state of the nation.

Nearly $2,000,000,000 had up to midnight last night been subscribed at the Treasury toward the $500,000,000 bond issue announced last week in connection with conversion of the Fourth Liberty Loan. Despite the heavy oversubscription, bids are still coming in at a rapid rate. Meanwhile, conversion offers for the $1,875,000,000 section of the Fourth Liberty Loan are coming in exceedingly well through the banks, President Roosevelt announces. The bond market, all around, is thus responding vigorously to the current refinancing operation.

The Treasury does not expect to over-issue its current offering to new subscribers by a very large percentage and subscribers will be alloted their proportionate share of the $500,000,000. The conversion of the liberty loan, however, will undoubtedly swell the total issue of 3¼ per cent bonds, maturing in 12 years, well over the $2,000,000,000 mark, and it can conceivably retire the whole $6,268,094,150 of the Fourth Liberty Loan indebtedness.

Success of the bond operation, however, did not seem to please President Roosevelt so much as the basic figures of national progress which he revealed today.

First the farms. According to this "interpreting economist," compared with the 12 months ending in March, 1933, the prices of products which the farmer sells have shown up to Sept. 1, 1933, an increase of 32 per cent. At the same time, the prices of things the farmer buys for the same period showed an increase of only 11 per cent.

In the manufacturing field, in September factory employment in comparison with 1929 had recovered two-fifths of its decline. The income of factory workers had recovered one-quarter.

And finally, the cost of living in September had risen by 9 per cent since March.

There, according to the President, are the three key figures of the nation's basic economic state. They constitute his progress report after a little over seven months in office. They show the gradual uphill climb of the country, and as well as indicating ground covered point to the ground still to gain.

Mr. Roosevelt freely admitted that while the farmer has a better chance of buying what he needs today than he did last March, his income is still far below pre-war parity. The price of wheat, for instance, he criticized as far too low—and indirectly indicated sympathy with the North Dakota embargo, although he refused direct comment.

Hogs, and corn and many farm products, he said, are also still too low. But he insisted that to overemphasize these items is to miss seeing the forest for the trees. And the forest as a whole shows a nation making substantial progress back to normal.

Supplementing the President's figures are the reëmployment statistics strikingly revealed by the Department of Labor yesterday and the records of forestalled mortgage foreclosures which proceed weekly from farm and urban mortgage relief administrations.

It is work along these lines, already charted by the Administration, which Mr. Roosevelt intends to continue. He is left quite unmoved by pleas of the "orthodox" bankers to produce a "statement on monetary policy." There is no likelihood of such a statement—which wishers have fathered in recent weeks—now coming from the White House. The President has no desire to set loose another flood of market speculation. Nor does he wish to run the risk of starting upon an inflationary course which would prevent turning back.

He thinks that the sooner financiers and business men accept his often repeated assurance along with that of his chief officials that the already established machinery and legislation—including the emergency administration, the securities act, the deposit insurance act—will be put vigorously and steadfastly into effect exactly as planned, the sooner will recovery accelerate its course.

Doubts and delays, he believes, come from the financial and business communities, not from the Administration. At the same time, if definiteness and firmness on his part will do the trick, he will continue to insist that existing legislation will be carried out just as it is written. Such are the sailing orders under which the man in the White House expects the country to progress.

The World's Business

Refunding Precedent

FIFTEEN months ago the British essayed a refunding operation of their internal debt which has furnished the model for Washington. Britain's scheme was the greatest financial deal in history, involving around $7,500,000,000, or four times the American conversion. It also effected a greater reduction in the interest rate. Bondholders were asked to accept 3½ per cent for their 5's; their American counterparts are asked to take 3¼ per cent for their 4¼'s. In both cases the "bait" was cleverly conceived. Mr. Neville Chamberlain, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, offered a bonus of one pound for every hundred shares which were presented for conversion within a month of the announcement. Mr. W. H. Woodin, United States Secretary of the Treasury, offers the bond-exchangers the same interest rate they have been getting for a whole year prior to receiving the 3¼ per cent. Let us hope the great success of the British conversion will be duplicated in the United States, and that it will encourage further conversions, so that the Federal budget might be lightened of its burden of interest charges.

* * *

Trust the Government

It was a happy thought that impelled the savings bankers of New York to invite a man in the street to address them. Prof. Walter B. Pitkin was that man. He is connected with the Department of Journalism at Columbia University, but is better known for his racy philosophical dissertations into such subjects as "Life Begins at Forty." Savings bankers are perturbed about the deposit guaranty provision in the Glass-Steagall law. Should they or should they not apply it? It is purely optional with them. Plainly they are worried lest their depositors seek other banks affording insurance protection. Moreover, there is no unanimity among them, as the report presented by Mr. Philip A. Benson showed. Professor Pitkin advised the New York bankers to support the guaranty plan. He reminded them that his fellowmen in the street are as yet in the mood only to trust the Government. Faith in the banking system will return, but time is needed—not to mention the bank reform mentioned by Prof. A. A. Berle Jr. It was the part of wisdom for the savings bankers of New York to follow Professor Pitkin's advice.

* * *

Selling Off

The selling off in the markets which culminated yesterday was variously attributed to European war scares and "the end of inflation." The former as an explanation was difficult to appreciate. In the long bear market which ended this spring, operators could be found who, melancholy to report, actually hoped for "a second-class war." Such a war, it was held, would buoy up all the markets by provoking war demands for the world's staples. The European scare is not of course connected with a "second-class war." It is a first-class war that the scare is now concerned with. Any such possibility would probably provoke the uncertainty that always leads to market selling. But the real cause of the selling is more understandable as a reaction of the new anti-inflationism that came over Washington last week. The refunding operation was hailed as a victory for sound money. Stocks, second-grade bonds, and commodities were still bloated on hopes of inflation. If there is no inflation then they must come down, and be subject only to the influences of the business situation.

* * *

Inflation

Anti-inflation will never be clinched till the trend of price groups is resumed in favor of the farmer. That might be regarded almost as axiomatic.

* * *

Market Stimulus

One took it for granted that, while the refunding was hanging fire, the administration would allow the view to gain ground that "sound money" had won out. It wants bondholders to accept conversion. Also it requires subscriptions to the new 12-year loan, which is supplementary to the conversion. If investors feel that inflation is just around the corner, they may elect to take cash, and either send it out of the country or hide it in some other way—anything but lend it to a government seemingly bent upon taking the value out of it. But the market setback apparently was deemed sufficiently ominous to persuade the administration to show that inflation was very much alive. Or, it may be, the administration felt that its credit was so high that it had no need to soft-pedal the inflationary powers which Congress has conferred upon the President. Whatever is right, the old whispers are coming out again. This time, according to a "high authority," speaking to the Associated Press, non-interest bearing bonds may be issued to retire other portions of the Fourth Liberty 4¼'s.

* * *

Disguising the Greenbacks

The suggestion of retiring Libertys with noninterest-bearing bonds is one of those devices which are intended to disguise currency inflation. There is no difference between a noninterest-bearing bond and a bill fresh from the printing press. But, unfortunately, so many apprehensions have been aroused on the subject that, if inflation is essayed, it is almost bound to be coated in some such pill as this. It seems odd that, side by side with the abundant faith in the Government, there should exist such fear about its currency policy.

H. B. E.

Foreshadows New Bank Legislation At Next Congress

Berle for Amending Glass-Steagall Act—Says Deposit Insurance Illogical

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 18—The present deposit insurance feature of the Glass-Steagall Act is neither a logical nor a permanent solution of the difficulty, in the opinion of Mr. A. A. Berle Jr., held to be one of the most influential members of the administration "Brain Trust," especially in banking matters, in an address before the closing session of the Savings Bank Association of the State of New York here yesterday. The real solution, said Mr. Berle, lies in a thoroughgoing revision of the banking acts.

Mr. Berle said that as a temporary expedient, and since a functioning banking system is essential to all, the savings banks might have to join the deposit insurance plan "as a frankly patriotic act, towards tiding the country through a difficult period." Meanwhile, he added, efforts should be bent towards amending the Glass-Steagall Act of 1933, which, he believed, if improved by Senator Carter Glass by January, would be passed by Congress.

Revision Is Necessary

"I make no secret of my feeling that the real solution lies in a thorough-going revision of the banking acts," continued Mr. Bull. "I feel that Senator Glass did an excellent job with the Glass-Steagal Act of 1933; that he got what he could and that it was a great administrative achievement. But I think he would be the first to see in his forthright and fascinating way, if you were to ask me, that he could do a better job and that the real problem is to get Congress to pass it. To which I would add that I believe Congress will be ready to pass the improved act that Senator Glass could draw by January next.

"You will readily see that I do not regard the present deposit insurance feature of the Glass-Steagall Act as either a logical solution or a permanent solution of the difficulty. I sympathize with it, because plainly the banks of the country—this is more true elsewhere than it is here—must be made safe for all depositors. As a temporary expedient it might be necessary; and since a functioning banking system is essential to all of us, if necessary we may have to join the deposit insurance plan as a frankly patriotic act, towards tiding the country through a difficult period. But it must be plainly recognized that this is patriotism rather than business; that in the last analysis the homely feature of hoeing your own garden is more desirable than having a mass meeting to run your neighbor's farm, so long as the present system of things continues.

Savings Banks Support Scheme

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 18—A special committee of the Savings Banks Association of the State of New York recommended yesterday at the closing session of the association that "as a temporary expedient" the mutual banks in the State take out federal deposit insurance in order to coöperate with the recovery efforts of the Federal Government. The committee stated, however, that deposit insurance was not to be regarded as a panacea, but was the only solution to the problem offered by the "existing law of the land."

The committee's report, which was referred for action to the five regional groups of savings banks throughout the State, stated that the "ultimate solution of the banking problem can and will be found through some other means than deposit insurance." The report averred that the unlimited liability feature of the federal deposit insurance plan was "manifestly unsound," and that the mutual banks should be treated as a preferred risk because of their inherent characteristics.

New Boston Bond Issue, $3,800,000

Public offering is made today of a new issue of $3,800,000 City of Boston, Mass., 4¼ per cent bonds, dated Oct. 15, 1933, and due serially from Oct. 15, 1934 to 1938, inclusive. The bonds, which are priced to yield from 2 to 4.05 per cent, according to maturity, are offered by a syndicate headed by Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., and including Lehman Brothers, Stone & Webster and Blodget, Inc., Kidder, Peabody & Co., F. S. Moseley & Co., the N. W. Harris Co., Inc., Kean, Taylor & Co., Graham, Parsons & Co., Schaumburg, Rebhann & Osborne, Blake Brothers & Co., Wells-Dickey Company and Stern Brothers & Co.

The bonds, which are direct and general obligations of the city, and legal investment for savings banks and trust funds in New York, Massachusetts and certain other states, are exempt from federal income taxes and free from direct taxation in Massachusetts.

The official financial statement of the City of Boston shows an assessed valuation of $1,780,000,000 as of Oct. 1, 1933, and net bonded debt of $137,359,141.

Chile's 1933 Gold Output Estimated at Four Tons

SANTIAGO, Chile, Oct. 18 (By U. P.)—Chile's gold mines, largely operated as an unemployment relief measure, produced two tons of the metal during the first seven months of this year, according to government figures. Production for the year is expected to total four tons, as the summer season, now approaching, is more favorable for operations. Two-thirds of the country's gold output is exported.

Forecasts Bank Reform

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Keystone

A. A. Berle Jr.

Wool Continues Firm Throughout World's Markets

For the moment, the movement of wool in the domestic market is in reduced volume and this is the more noticeable because of the heavy movement which occurred during July, August and September, especially. Wool merchants, however, have found the respite welcome because it has afforded them an opportunity to get their shipments cleared and to ascertain just how much wool and of what grade they have remaining unsold.

Cable advices this week from the overseas markets reveal a good interest in wool. Prices prevailing in the market at Brisbane this week have been quite on a parity with values ruling in the sale at Sydney and Melbourne a week ago and only 5 per cent lower on scoured faulty wools than at the last Brisbane sales, when competition for the early wools was tremendously keen.

Yorkshire and Japan are still the chief buyers in Australian markets and also at the Cape, while the Continent is buying a bit more freely and America evidently is taking more wool direct, although the wools which are especially suited to American demand have not yet been in heavy supply.

Since the big movement of fall Texas mohair, a few weeks ago, there has been less interest in this staple and buyers are not interested to pay high prices then paid for further lots, having covered their pressing needs.

The choicest wools of the Ohio delaine and graded fine staple territory type have not been in special demand, although they are quoted firmly at 83 to 84 cents, clean basis.

Half-blood combing wools are in restricted supply and firm on the basis of 78 to 80 cents, clean basis, for average to choice territory wools and around 35 cents for Ohio wools in the grease.

In woolen wools, the choicest double A scoured pulled wools have sold as high as $1.05 to mills, while fine A's have brought 95@97 cents for the better white wools, and A supers have been sold in the range of 85@90 cents, according to the wool.

Ten Boston Banks Paying Dividends

Ten mutual savings banks of Boston are paying their regular semi-annual dividends this month, which will amount in all to about $7,000,000, distributed among 550,000 depositors.

The institutions are as follows: Blackstone Savings Bank; Boston Five Cents Savings Bank; Boston Penny Savings Bank; Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank; Eliot Savings Bank; Home Savings Bank; Institution for Savings in Roxbury and its Vicinity; South Boston Savings Bank; Suffolk Savings Bank for Seamen and others; and the Warren Institution for Savings.

October dividends of mutual savings banks will release about $15,000,000 in the State as a whole, as 66 out of 191 mutual institutions make their payments this month. The total for the year will exceed $65,000,000.

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Depositors In Closed Banks Paid Huge Sum

Comptroller Says About $280,000,000 Distributed Since Oct. 10

DALLAS, Texas, Oct. 18—The enormous total of $280,000,000 has been paid depositors in closed national banks between March 5 and October 7 of this year was the statement of Mr. J. F. T. O'Connor, comptroller of the currency, speaking before the Dallas Clearing House Association here today.

Asserting that unlicensed banks are being opened as quickly as possible consistent with sound practice and that economy and efficiency are being observed by conservators, Mr. O'Connor said in part:

Frozen Deposits of $633,530,000

"On March 15, 1933, the day following the cessation of the bank holiday, there were 4518 national banks in the United States that were licensed and reopened for business. On March 16, 1933, there were 1446 national banks unlicensed. Of these, 710 had been licensed, chartered or liquidated by the close of business Oct. 10, 1933; while 736 were unlicensed and operating under conservatorships. Of the latter 736, a total of 372 had had their reorganization plans approved by Oct. 10, last, 258 had had their plans disapproved, 85 had plans under consideration and 21 had no reorganization plans. The 736 national banks that were unlicensed on Oct. 10, 1933, had frozen deposits of $633,530,000 and unrestricted deposits of $47,705,000.

"We are making real progress in rehabilitating unlicensed national banks. I am happy to be able to tell you that, during the first 10 days of October, we made one of the best records in this respect for any corresponding period since the bank holiday. For the 10 days mentioned, 23 national banks in various sections of the country were licensed and reopened or chartered, while reorganization plans were approved for 19 additional institutions during the same period. Frozen deposits in the 23 national banks were were reopened totaled $32,564,000 and unrestricted deposits aggregated $2,577,000. In the 19 banks which had reorganization plans approved there were $31,402,000 frozen and $1,553,000 unrestricted deposits.

New Liquidating Board

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18—The appraisals of the 778 national banks which remain unlicensed, and therefore closed, will be reëxamined as the first step of the Deposit Liquidating Board, newly created by President Roosevelt in the effort to free $1,000,000,000 in frozen assets.

Mr. Jesse H. Jones, chairman of the R. F. C., took command yesterday of the President's program and will probably remain the chief figure in the big deposit relief program for the time being. Instead of having the Government pay out immediately half of the frozen deposits closed since Jan. 1, as the Treasury officials had desired, the Jones program disclosed calls for releasing only as much money as the "assets of such institutions will justify."

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Back to Her Arctic Home

Woman Who Loves Far North Shares It With Us

By LUTA MUNDAY

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

FOR 15 years after my marriage mine was a varied experience of Mounted Police posts in the Canadian bush and prairies, keeping house without any of the conveniences of modern life. Now at last we were stationed in the heart of civilization at Niagara Falls. What a pleasure and delight it was to look out of a window upon such a picture of beauty everywhere! To see the glory of the trees; to hear the dull rumble of the mighty falls after the intense quiet of the North Land and the somberness and solitude of the southern prairies! Such a vast change in our social life, mixing again with our own people; speaking our own language.

But oh! how is it that anyone, once having been North, has the spirit of the wild so deep in them that they never more can forget it? It stirs, feebly at first with the changing of the seasons, then a little more strongly, and finally the call becomes so urgent that it is almost a pain to have to remain in the outside world. Just at this time volunteers were called for service in the Arctic. This was the only branch of the service in which my husband had not served, and so we volunteered and were accepted. After very hurried preparations and regretful good-bys, we departed on our next adventure.

At 7 o'clock on the morning of a brilliantly bright and very hot day we sailed from Montreal down the beautiful St. Lawrence River, through the Gulf and Straits of Belle Isle into the Atlantic. After passing in the distance Labrador, and being held up for four or five days by fog, we made our first stop on the rocky coast of Port Burwell, where we unloaded supplies and took on the winter's catch of furs. From there we sailed across the Hudson Straits to Baffin Land, making one call at Amadjuak, to which place the first herd of 500 reindeer were brought out from Denmark in an unsuccessful effort to raise them for commercial purposes.

At Amadjuak, also, I had my first meeting with the Eskimos to whom I was as great a curiosity as they were to me. They are a cheerful, sturdy people, sadly handicapped by their cold and frozen country, and the almost perpetual shortage of food, and they make their lives so much more difficult than need be by their multitude of taboos.

Pushing Through Ice Field

During the entire trip through the Hudson Straits we were pushing and fighting an ice field. What a sight! and what an experience! I loved every minute of the trip and sat hour after hour perched up in the bow where I could see and feel every move of the ship as it plowed through or rose high in the air and crashed down and down and down again, forcing the ice below it. Oh! the apparently bottomless depths of that black-looking water, and how exciting to see the seals, walrus and polar bear! What powerful creatures these great white bears of the Arctic waters are, lumbering and awkward, but how incredibly swift!

The Hudson's Bay Company have plied these waters for a couple of centuries. Our ship was small and only a semi-icebreaker, so no great difficulty should be experienced when the Hudson's Bay route is open for commerce with larger ships and modern aids to navigation.

After entering Hudson Bay we were free of ice, and the weather was much warmer, and at Fort Churchill it was delightful. The grass was green and the one or two white men there had each a small garden. We paid an intensely interesting visit to the old Fort Prince of Wales, which was built over 200 years ago, and where there were many battles between the French and English in the early days.

From Churchill we turned our faces north again and sailed up the western coast of the bay for another 500 miles to the very top of this immense inland sea, to Chesterfield Inlet, where we disembarked—my husband, myself and my little white dog. I understand that I was the first white woman to live at the Inlet. We were there for two years; years which were full of almost all the experiences of life; where letters were received only twice a year; where for days at a time we could not stir out of the house because of the terrific blinding blizzards; where Eskimos had to be rescued from starvation, or were carried out to sea on a pan of ice while hunting or where their boats were smashed into splinters by the force of the ice. Periodically an unknown disease sweeps across the land, carrying off nearly all the dogs, the only means of winter transport of the country. There, too, the wolves and polar bear are forever prowling, striving in their turn to survive the awful rigors of the climate.

Often I spent many lonely weeks while my husband was away. The nearest white woman to me was nearly 1000 miles south. Sometimes faith and hope were almost at the breaking point, but after all I would not have missed being there for anything in the world. The fascination of such a life cannot be explained, analyzed or understood. It is just there, to be fought and overcome, if possible, as the different seasons come around.

The Eskimos live their entire lives without one single article that the white race demands. Their daily struggle for the food which barely enables them to exist, baffles my power of description. Why should we have so much and they nothing at all?

At the end of two years we commenced our journey south with regret in our hearts at leaving some of the poor things for whom we would like to do so much. We left in a gale, before which we had to flee for our very lives, reaching Churchill on the third day, and after a stop of a few days we once again started south entering James Bay through its rock-protected and shallow mouth.

The Little Dog Eats Grass

Our next stop was at Charlton Island, at the south end of the bay, distributing depot for the James Bay district, a delightful island after bleak and frozen wastes. During our stop there we walked on shore every day, gathering flowers and eating berries, and my little dog, too, ate grass without ceasing.

From Charlton Island we embarked upon a small 80-ton schooner, on which we traveled for another 100 miles, through another terrific gale, landing at Moose Factory, one of the very old Hudson's Bay posts, and where there were flowers and vegetables in abundance. From there, being unfortunate in missing the semi-yearly airplane, we proceeded by canoe upstream for eight days, through tearing rapids. What a trip! So far our worst by canoe. We had eight portages of varying length, one of nine miles, over every foot of which I had to break my way through thick, young green willows, carrying my little dog. I was so overcome at the end of five miles that we were forced to make camp, and I was oblivious to the moose looking at us from the banks.

On the seventh day we arrived at Island Falls. Here the Hollinger Company was building a big power plant, 1500 men being employed. What a contrast was the activity of the men on the works after the quietude of the Eskimos in their igloos. How welcome was the change in our diet—fresh potatoes, salads and eggs, from seal and walrus meat, gulls' and loons' eggs of Chesterfield, with fresh richly wrapped sweets after none at all. Then there was the shower bath after the tin tub. I must not forget the bacon, too—what a treat it was! Our bacon at Chesterfield had to travel for such a distance in the hold of the ship and be kept for so long a time all wrapped in creosote paper that every inch of it was permeated with the taste. No wonder fresh bacon seemed so particularly good to us.

A kindly welcome and pleasant evening, a dreamless sleep in a clean, comfortable bed, after the storm-tossed ship and couch of green branches of the canoe trip, and we started again on the last lap of our long journey, traveling first in a coal car, then in a very mixed train to Cochrane, where we arrived safely and thankfully just five weeks after leaving Chesterfield, perhaps a little sadly too, realizing that we were back once more among the conventions and the confinements as well as the comforts of civilization.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Three Views of Mrs. Munday's Long Trip Across the Hudson Straits to Chesterfield Inlet to Her Home in the Far North. Upper Left: Mrs. Munday Herself, on the Trip "Out." The Pups Seem to Enjoy Posing for Their Pictures. Upper Right: Eskimos in Small Boats Crowding Up to the Ship. Below: On the Shores of Hudson Bay.

Book on Using Left-Overs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"New Dishes From Left-Overs," by Carol Smith (Frederick A. Stokes Company, 443 Fourth Avenue, New York, $1.50), is a useful recipe book and will doubtless be welcomed by housewives. The 700 recipes, including many and sundry ways to reserve left-overs, should bolster up the courage of those endeavoring to keep within their stipulated food budget. Imagine having in one book 48 ideas, presented in a simple and concise manner, particularly to assist one to decide how to make use of that left-over, the lowly potato.

Many are the ways of achieving different dishes, as evidenced by the combinations presented under the headings and chapters of fish, fowl, fruit, meat, vegetables, rice and macaroni, cereals, popcorn, bread, cake, pastry, cheese, sour milk, eggs and beverages. These left-over recipes are so unusual in most cases, that even the most fastidious member of the family will not recognize last Sunday's roast beef, or even Wednesday's spinach after it has been revamped.

Stress is laid on the importance of skillful seasoning in making the made-over dishes tasty and attractive, and suggestions are given as to the right seasoning to bring out that desired effect. Household hints are also scattered through the different chapters, many of which might be classed as "new ideas" to most kitchen budgeteers.

Wee Fashionables

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

New stylings and materials give much impetus to the fall coats for the "wee fashionables," whether little girl or tiny boy. The petite miss of 4 or 6 has a large selection from which to choose. Following very closely in the style paths of her elders, her winter ensemble reflects the same detailing in shoulder and sleeve treatment as is developed in their coats. The newer sloping shoulder is rapidly replacing the square one of last season and is being interpreted in many clever ways. Some are skillfully seamed or tucked to effect that drooped line, while intriguing yokes or variations of the saddle sleeve make other styles appeal.

The full sleeve is very flattering, and the gantlet cuff adds to its chic. There is some evidence of the Edwardian sleeve touch being carried over and used in certain type coats.

The Princess Elizabeth style, with its flared skirt and tiny turned down collar, has found a conspicuous place.

Ensembled with matching hats and zippered leggings, these coats are shown in diagonal and mixed Harris tweeds for "town and country" wear, and the soft crêpy weaves for dressier occasions. Strips of fur may edge the capelets or hug the shoulder, or the buttons may be fur. For dress-up wear, leopard or squirrel add charming finish, but for less formal affairs the opossum, beaver and krimmer are satisfactory. These coats are lined with silk or gay woolen materials.

There is another outfit for kindergarten and play wear made of Tally-ho—a soft modification of chinchilla. Conservative in style and durable in construction, this man-tailored set is very popular. It has a neat built-up collar line and is wool lined with an adjustable hem.

The new fall colors are ruby red, Indian melon, rich rust tones, and off blue with a violet tint, as well as the deeper shades with a silvery mixture.

Sunday Night Suppers

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

EVERY home maker knows the joy of the secure feeling which is the result of having made loving preparation so that the late afternoon caller, or the friends who have shared the Sunday afternoon drive may be invited to join in the simple evening meal.

Sunday night suppers may be delightfully cozy, informal affairs, requiring very little last-minute preparation, and they are specially joyous ocasions during the fall and winter months when the lure of the out-of-doors has begun to wane.

The autumn chill makes one hot dish unusually appetizing, and any one of the following concoctions will serve as the basis for a delicious meal. With this may be served a salad made from a slice of pineapple or a half pear placed on a crisp lettuce leaf, garnish with mayonnaise and a tiny cheese ball made from soft cream cheese rolled in chopped nuts, hot buttered rolls or bread and butter sandwiches, potato chips or assorted relishes, sweet wafers and hot chocolate.

Any one of these recipes may be prepared on Saturday and placed in the refrigerator for half hour heating in a hot oven at the same time as the potato chips are being made crisp and the rolls heated.

Veal Turpin

Cut

1½ pounds of veal steak, in one inch squares and brown in
2 tablespoons of melted butter. Season with salt and pepper. Add
4 cups of hot water. Allow to cook slowly one hour. Drain the moisture from the meat and thicken to make gravy, using about
3 tablespoons of flour, mixed with a little water.

Cut in small pieces
1 medium-sized can mushrooms
1 small can pimientos, and
4 hard-cooked eggs

Mix these with the meat and place in buttered baking dish. Pour the gravy over the mixture. Cover the top with
1 cup finely ground bread crumbs, which have been mixed with
3 tablespoons of melted butter. Bake one-half hour (oven temperature 400 degrees Fahrenheit).

Scalloped Chicken

Cook until tender
1 hen—three or four pounds. Cut the meat into small pieces. Cook in salt water
1 package of noodles. Drain and rinse in cold water.

Cut into small pieces.
1 medium-sized can mushrooms and
1 green pepper.

Place all these ingredients in alternate layers in buttered baking dish, seasoning each layer with salt and pepper and covering each layer with finely ground bread crumbs. Pour over the mixture
2 cups of chicken broth. Cover the top with bread crumbs which have been mixed with
2 tablespoons of melted butter. Cook one-half hour in oven (temperature 400 degrees Fahrenheit).

Salmon Scallop

Clean and shred
1 tall can of salmon. Place in alternate layers in buttered baking dish with
5 hard cooked eggs, cut into small pieces,
1 cup of drained and washed peas, and
1 cup of bread crumbs. Cover the entire mixture with
2 cups of milk in which has been stirred
2 well beaten eggs. Bake one hour oven temperature 300 degrees Fahrenheit. This may be reheated for later serving by placing in hot oven for 15 minutes.

Fashion Nuggets

A quantity of colorful flowers are used on evening attire, a favored trim being at the base of the low-cut back. Huge bunches of roses perched high on the shoulders add a touch to the severely tailored gown of somber shade.

Colored gloves of suede are a becoming evening accessory. Shades of deep rich red, delphinine, and canterbury are considered outstanding. They are 12-button lengths, and are worn rather low on the arm. Cuffs are also favored, flaring out becomingly around the wrist.

Slashes and vents are shown in the dinner and evening gowns, the slashes often reaching from shoulder to waist-line. Sleeves are also slashed as well as skirts. Three-cornered vents are introduced in the blouse, both back and front, also in shoulders, and in the sleeves.

For chic separate jacquettes, dyed mole and broadtail furs are especially smart when worn with a sheer woolen frock. While there may be a general contrast in color between the jacquette and frock, the fur picks up the color of one of the tones in the fabric.

Drawn by Dorothy Abbott for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FRESHENING THE OLD FROCK
Or To Make One New Dress Look Like Several

Since Fashion gives its greatest attention at the neckline this year, there is opportunity galore for disguising last year's dress and for making one new costume look like several. As shown in the sketch above, we have taken one foundation dress; it may be an old dismantled one or perhaps a new dress with detachable collar. The dress would be preferably of dark wool or silk crepe. To this we add one or more of these refreshing variations: the bright cravat of tie silk with its small precise pattern; the crisp sailor collar of faille crepe; a dainty jabot of pleated chiffon; a fichu of light weight checked wool, draped over the front of the dress and tied in back; a satin collar with the smart high cowl line; and with the present call for combining fur with a cloth dress, we might utilize an old fox or flat fur neckpiece to be buttoned or tied with plain wool crepe.

In addition, small collars that stand up stiffly, ruffles, stocks, scarfs, jabots, fur collars—all combine in making the new fashions correctly reminiscent of the early 1900's.

Solution of Junior Cross-Word

S	T	A	N	D		T
T	R	I	M		C	O
O	E	R		G	R	E
R	E		A	R	E	
E	D	U	C	A	T	I
			T	I	E	
C	O	L	O	N		O
A	V	E	R		T	R
P	A	T		B	O	E

Your Community in Order

Women's Organizations

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN "Community Advertising," a book with the subtitle of "How to Advertise the Community Where You Live," Mr. Don E. Mowry, A. B., says, "It is important to get the women, especially those who have club affiliations, back of community projects. Undertakings should be sold to them because their whole-hearted, genuine interest and enthusiasm will count materially in accomplishing results."

Mr. Mowry's experience as chairman of the extension committee of the community advertising department in the associated advertising clubs of the world leads him to the conclusion that women are going to see what men do not see in developing community programs, and that they are going to furnish practical suggestions on major projects, because they will always keep in mind that the community house must be kept in order, ready for guests. To quote him again, "The city that first gets its women back of such a program will be nationally known. . . . Other cities will be compelled to follow suit in order to be up-to-date and capable of advertising a tangible community asset. 'The city with its house in order' will be a slogan that will mean much in community building."

Clubs that are considering a community planning project might very well take Mr. Mowry's book, published by the Cantwell Press, Madison, Wis., as one of their textbooks.

In a previous article on this subject we suggested that a club might conduct a preliminary study of its community through the different departments of club work, each department studying the subject from its own viewpoint, but each one correlating its study to the club project as a whole.

There are many clubs that include but a few departments of work in the machinery of their organizations, but that, nevertheless, represent in their membership women who are interested in many and varied kinds of research. Such a club might divide the preliminary study of its community into such topics as "The Geographic Community," for those who would like to study boundaries, land areas, beauty spots, elevations, and the like. "The Social Community" would appeal to students of recreation; to dramatic and musical members, and to lovers of swimming, tennis, golf and winter sports. "The Economic Community" would be a study for those engaged in the business enterprises and interested in transportation facilities of the town as well as the political economy of its government.

"The Group Conscious Community" would be a fascinating subject for members who might devise methods for a greater spirit of cooperation in every phase of community life.

When these studies have progressed to the point where each group has a fairly clear outline of its own findings the time will have come for the club as a whole to "boost the town."

An attractive young woman was giving a talk on "Good Taste in Clothing." As she stood on the platform she said something like this: "Which are the features to which I should, by my clothing, attract attention? Certainly not my figure; I'm far too stout for that. Not my nose; it turns up too much. Not my eyes; they are not really blue, or gray, or green." Those of us who were listening were very much surprised that she could find so much fault with her features, for we thought she was extremely attractive. Then she said, "All right, my hair is my redeeming feature, isn't it? So I'll choose my gowns to accentuate that feature."

It is much the same with community planning. Accentuate, in your study and in your conversation, the pleasing features of your town, and the others will fade into insignificance. A beautiful lake, a fine view, great elevation above sea level, or a seashore coast line may be the points in your town that will attract newcomers, and will give a new vision to old residents. Like the clothing specialist, plan your campaign to accentuate your town's finest features.

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California's Shift To Sales Tax Aids Value of Property

Real Estate Men Mark Changes to Encourage Home Ownership

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIVERSIDE, Calif. — "These days of recovery" was assumed as a new slogan for realtors, when, at the twenty-ninth annual convention of California Real Estate Association, held here recently, a forward-looking program was received with enthusiasm by hundreds of visiting delegates from all parts of the State.

An applauded statement by State Controller Ray L. Riley was that "California is one of the most solvent states in the Union." Both Mr. Riley and Mr. Fred E. Stewart of the state board of equalization, his co-author of the Riley-Stewart plan of sales taxation now in effect, were speakers at the convention.

Values of property will return to normal in California much more rapidly because of the sales tax which has relieved overburdened real estate and saved the State from a "tax strike," they said. Such a strike would have closed the public schools for lack of funds, besides confiscating thousands of homes and farms and causing bankruptcies of businesses which were overtaxed.

High taxes, according to Dr. A. H. Giannini of the Bank of America form the principal factor in discouraging home ownership.

Another hopeful sign in the restoration of realty to former values is that "frozen" or mortgaged property is being refinanced under the Federal Home Owners Loan Corporation, according to Monroe Butler, state manager.

Other speakers asserted that if monetary inflation occurs, realty will be the most desirable property obtainable.

The growing demand for suburban or small farm properties was cited by several as an indication of the active "back-to-the-land" movement which is taking place.

Libraries Achieve Much in Depression

(Continued from Page 1)

ting the library disappear one dissolved the living idea-tradition which unites us to the past?"

Even great libraries whose traditional function is to preserve the great books of the ages and the experience of the past for the present are not wholly "museum libraries," Mr. Arundell Esdaile, secretary of the British Museum, asserted. Conservation remains one of their primary duties, but Mr. Esdaile did not quite agree with a distinguished colleague who defined his duties as those of a "specialized and possibly superior warehouse-man."

The social function of the scholarly library he defined as being to "educate the majority's educators and provide the material from which democracy's leaders teach and uplift it." "Power houses for the leadership of society," he called such libraries.

"If democracy is to mean more than the counting of noses," he concluded, "it must mean a society which thinks and reads and discusses. Such a society cannot exist without free access to good books. The remarkable rise of the public library in the last generation is the healthiest omen of the future."

Book relief for the farm population was discussed in a session devoted to rural adult education. On the platform were representatives of some of the many agencies which farmers and their families are now using to promote their own education: The United States agricultural extension service; the home study department of the university; a member of a state library commission, an editor of a magazine circulated to farmers; and a librarian who is a specialist in adult education.

Talk Becomes General

Mr. Benson Y. Landis, executive secretary of the American Country Life Association, presided. The talk was of the informal type known as "panel discussion," speakers asking questions as well as answering them; and out of it all some general trends became apparent.

First, it was established that interest in adult education and activity in this field is increasing on the part of the rural population. One indication cited was a radio book club established by the Iowa State College, which has enrolled some 1200 rural members and has interested them in books with the result that 750 volumes have been purchased by these club-member listeners. Home demonstration agents sent out by the United States Government to work with farm women report book study groups popular, one state having a home reading specialist on its staff.

County librarians who have conducted "demonstrations," or specially financed experiments in country book service, report that the farm people when offered good, fresh books responded by using them well. A county which had such a demonstration financed in part by the Julius Rosenwald funds last year was so well satisfied with the results that, despite bank failures and a tornado, all the local agencies participating voted to continue their support next year.

On the other hand, support for county libraries through increased property taxes was regarded by the librarians as too much to expect at the present time. Farmers may want libraries, but they cannot see their way to pay bigger taxes on their land. Some other kind of tax will have to be found, the librarians indicated.

Mexico Looks to Gas for Fuel

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Production of natural gas in Mexico during 1932 totaled 256,796,627 cubic meters, according to the Ministry of National Economy which is seeking to stimulate this industry as a means toward relieving the fuel problem.

Too Much Politics And Jury 'Fixing,' Police Chiefs Say

Frustrated by Freeing of Protected Criminals; Ask Free Hand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo.—Political interference, irresponsible newspapers, and the jury law requiring unanimous verdicts, are mainly responsible for lax law enforcement in the United States, according to the publicity committee of the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

Mr. H. D. Harper, chief of the Colorado Springs Police Department, and chairman of the committee, which drew up plans for action following the recent convention of the association in Chicago, announces adoption of a constructive program as a means of securing "a more efficient administration of criminal justice."

Remove Political Gag

Emphasis, in this program, of the political element, observers point out, indicates that this subject, hitherto treated with reticence by local police officials, is no longer a gag in their mouths. Political corruption, it is noted, has been freely discussed by those outside its immediate influence, but not until the meeting in Chicago, and the announcement of this program, have the police themselves deemed it advisable to take part in the controversy.

The program first advocates a permanent tenure of office for chiefs of police and other law enforcement officers. There also should be better methods of selection and instruction of officers, it advises, and closer coordination of the activities of peace officers of various jurisdictions.

Public opinion should be molded, it says, to support such a program by interested organizations and the public press. And in this respect the committee calls attention to the handicaps suffered by the police through the "pernicious activities" of a certain element of the press "lacking in recognition of its social responsibility."

Guarantee Fair Hearing

First delving into the political aspects of the problem, the committee urges that appointment and removal of heads of police departments be vested in a nonpolitical board with no other powers of administration, consisting of five persons appointed by the Mayor or other chief executive of the community. Police chiefs should be removed, it further recommends, only after the filing of charges in writing and a fair public hearing.

Touching again upon the political theme, the program holds that those whose duty it is to investigate, arrest, prosecute, or try criminals should not be compelled to depend on politics for their positions.

As for the trial system, the committee thinks that three-fourths of the jury should be allowed to bring in a verdict in criminal cases, "thereby preventing crooked lawyers from hanging juries by fixing one or two jurors."

Agitation for an "American Scotland Yard," the committee holds, has grown out of a misapprehension of what it would mean. If this English system were used in the United States, it points out, it would mean the adoption of the old Russian spy system. It would be better, the program advises, to furnish the Post Office Department, the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice, and the United States Secret Service with sufficient man power and equipment, and offer training to a sufficient number of men along the lines used in France, Germany, and Austria.

Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

Ontario

Kitchener: Kitchener-Waterloo Collegiate, 787 King Street West, 3 p. m., Oct. 22.

United States

District of Columbia

Washington (joint lecture): Constitution Hall, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 22.

Georgia

Columbus: Church Auditorium, Blandford Avenue and Wynnton Drive, 8 p. m., Oct. 26.

Maine

Rockland: Church Edifice, Cedar and Brewster Streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 27.

Massachusetts

Sharon: High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 22.

New Jersey

Montclair: Church Edifice, 8 Hillside Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 23.

Passaic: The Memorial School, Gregory Avenue and Madison Street, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 22.

New York

Binghamton: Masonic Temple, Main and Murray Streets, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 27.

Cortland: First Congregational Church, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 26.

Forest Hills: The Community House, Greenway and North and Borage Place, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 26.

Hempstead: Hempstead High School, Greenwich Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 24.

Ithaca: Savings Bank Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 23.

Jamaica: Sunday School Auditorium, 89-12 One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 24.

New Rochelle: Senior High School Auditorium, Eastchester at Clove Road, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 27.

Patchogue: High School Auditorium, South Ocean Avenue, 8:30 p. m., Oct. 27.

Queens Village: Queens Lyceum, Two Hundred and Eighteenth Street and Ninety-eighth Road, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 23.

Whitestone: Masonic Temple, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 26.

Pennsylvania

Ardmore: Church Edifice, Athens and Linwood Avenues, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 24.

Bradford: Junior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 27.

Harrisburg: Education Forum, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 26.

Oil City: Carnegie Public Library, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 27.

Scranton: Church Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 23.

Wilkes-Barre: Irem Temple, 52 North Franklin Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 24.

Virginia

Lynchburg: The Little Theater, 8 p. m., Oct. 23.

West Virginia

Bluefield: Ballroom, West Virginian Hotel, 8 p. m., Oct. 26.

Women Honored For Musical Skill At Chicago Fair

Compositions Are Ranked Highly Among Works of Last Century

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 18—Women composers have been recognized by the modern world, especially in England, France and Germany, Mrs. Anne Faulkner Oberndorfer told a world's fair audience yesterday in a lecture sponsored by the Chicago Woman's Club. Mrs. Oberndorfer is a lecturer on musical subjects and author of "What We Hear in Music."

"By the end of the nineteenth century many great women musicians were recognized on the concert platforms of the world," she said, "but the three outstanding names were those of Americans—Teresa Carrenno, who although born in Venezuela always claimed the States as her home; Fannie Bloomfield Zeisler and Maud Powell. These three still hold today in the world of music as high a rank as that of any man of their day."

Wrote Popular Songs

Women composers have been recognized most in England, France and America, Mrs. Oberndorfer said. Such a vogue prevailed in the middle of the nineteenth century for women to compose popular songs that some of the men assumed women's names as nom de plumes when producing their own compositions. "Annie Laurie," by Lady Jane Scott, and "Blue Juniata," by Mrs. M. D. Sullivan, and other songs by women were so successful, she said, that Mr. Septimus Winner used the name "Alice Hawthorne" when he first introduced his "Listen to the Mocking Bird."

The first great woman pianist and composer, according to Mr. Oberndorfer was Clara Wieck, who at the age of 13 in Leipzig, Ger., showed brilliant musical talents. She later became the wife of Robert Schumann and her musical compositions retain their popularity though written when it was not considered in the province of women to compose great music.

Mrs. Beach Praised

One of the best internationally known of America's women musicians, she said, is a New Hampshire woman, Mrs. H. H. A. Beach, who had memorized 40 separate tunes before she was a year old. "When she was four she was allowed to stand on a hassock and play an improvised secondo, while her mother played the upper part," she said. "Two of her songs are regarded today as best sellers, 'The Year's at the Spring' and 'Ah, Love, but a Day,' while her compositions range from easy pieces for children to the transcriptions of great orchestral works."

The MacDowell colony in Peterboro, N. H., was pointed out as one of the greatest influences in America for the development of music and this the work of a woman, Mrs. Edward MacDowell, who established the colony for writers, artists and musicians.

"Many of the great women in music have conducted orchestras and operas," said Mrs. Oberndorfer, "but it remained for Chicago to bring forward a woman's symphony orchestra with a great woman violinist, Ebba Sundstrom, as its conductor."

Previous lectures in this World's Fair series have described women's accomplishments in other fields.

All-Nation Festival Held in Vancouver

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, B. C.—"A miniature word's fair," might better convey the vastness and grandeur of Vancouver's first all nations festival, displaying folksongs and dances arts and handicrafts, which was held recently in the Hotel Georgia.

Flags of every nation decorated the halls and ballroom. Twenty-four nations contributed. The majority of the contributors are now residents of Vancouver and they brought with them from their homeland, many relices of days of old and of modern times.

Hundreds of school children, accompanied by their teachers, made a tour of the exhibits in the mornings.

Of course no festival in Canada would be complete without a display from our Indians of North America. Chief Mathias and his family, in the buckskin costume so long used by their people, presented a display of basketry, beadwork, totem poles, such as took one back to the days of the Red Man.

The folksongs and dancing which was held before a crowded audience in the ball room, each evening of the festival, was opened by Mr. E. Elliott Palmer, consul general of the United States.

Pan American Union Near Disbandment, Salvadorean Warns

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Disbanding of the Pan American Union after the forthcoming conference in Montevideo, unless it is transformed into an organization empowered to make international decisions which members would be bound to respect, is foreseen in a recent interview with Dr. Juan Ramon Uriarte, the Salvadorean Minister to Mexico.

In the interview, Dr. Uriarte stated that some of the Latin-American countries have not expressed any opinion on Salvador's proposal for formation of an American league of nations on account of "fear of offending the United States."

Mentioning Salvador's nullification of the Central American and United States treaty of 1923 because some of the signatories have not recognized the existing Government in Salvador and because the treaty was not registered with the League of Nations, Dr. Uriarte stated that Salvador is prepared to show that the high costs of maintaining the Union are not justified by its results. Salvador proposes establishment of an American court of international justice modeled on the one at The Hague.

"The hour of America has arrived," declared Dr. Uriarte, "and America's destiny cannot be fulfilled unless we become independent of Europe in every way."

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(Continued)

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NEW JERSEY

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(Continued)

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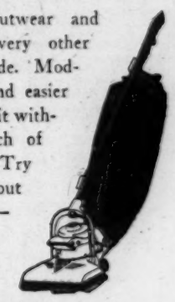

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"Customized Clothing"
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At Pre-Inflation Prices
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Quality with Service
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LESHER'S SILK SHOP
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General Classified

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United States and Canada

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It's probably the most homey, livable home that can be built. A never tiring type of architecture. This one has 4 large and interesting chambers. Something new in kitchen design. Snuggles into a wooded corner lot overlooking Brearburn Country Club. Let us point out the many well-thought-out details. Call Aspinwall 1504, 273 Harvard Street, Brookline, Mass. HENRY W. SAVAGE, INC.

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Delightful Apartments
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3 or 4 Rooms
Also
Single rooms with bath
That Are Most Desirable
Easy Walking Distance to Many Places

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1-2-3-4-room Furnished and Unfurnished Modern Apartments. Switchboard, Elevators, Frigidaire. Exceptional large rooms. Selected tenants. Apply Supt. on premises or phone Asp. 2820.

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1 TO 3-ROOM SUITES with all modern improvements; convenient locations. Apply COLEMAN-GILBERT ASSOCIATES, 339 Huntington Ave., Boston. Tel Commonwealth 2212

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TIME available in well established practitioner's office in Little Bldg.; 2 attractive rooms; moderate rent. V-16, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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BROOKLINE, MASS.—Two large rooms with or without board; children welcomed. Aspinwall 9156

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BOSTON, 346 Commonwealth Ave., near Mass. Ave.—Comfortable, single front rooms; one with running water. Tel. Circle 9267.

BOSTON—Desirable rooms at 95 Gainsboro St., transients accommodated; very reasonable Ken. 1022. MRS. CHARLES COSMAN.

BOSTON—Select rooms. MRS. ELLIS, 176 Huntington Avenue. Suite 9; elevator service; 5th floor. Telephone Com. 9115.

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BROOKLINE, MASS.—Sunny large room and board in private home for elderly person. Asp. 7348.

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ROSE TERRACE 6441 Overbrook Ave., Overbrook, Philadelphia—Loving care for those needing experienced attention, harmonious surroundings for rest anod study. Tel. Trinity 0661.

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Local Classified
United States and Canada

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ENGLISHMAN desires position as chauffeur or cook and butler; best of references. Tel. Longwood 7637, Brookline, Mass.

OFFICE EXECUTIVE, with broad experience, desires position; young family man, alert, resourceful, capable, dependable. Write Box H-36, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City

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BUSINESS woman, experienced in executive work and management of estates, also in care of home and of those needing care, desires to furnish help and companionship where such service can be used; free to go anywhere; Christian Scientist preferred. Write Box B-19, Suite 2000, 333 N. Michigan Avenue, Chicago.

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YOUNG woman, very capable attendant companion for one needing attention; also experienced in care and training children; cheerful, good traveler; references. Write Box S-38 Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

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SHOPPING SERVICE, FURS, etc.—May I help select your FURS where quality, service, price are guaranteed? Comparison invited. MRS. JOHN BETHUNE, 61 East 86th Street, New York, N. Y. Atwater 9-8700.

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Daily Features

Confidence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

A SHORT distance from a large industrial plant in a California city stands an up-to-date restaurant with a proud record of increasing business. The owner, Hattie A——, enjoys filling the needs of thousands of patrons every year, yet few know the story back of her success.

Twenty-five years ago a young woman opened a tiny eating place on what was then the outskirts of the city. The industrial plant was founded about the same time, and she catered to the few employees.

One of the first men who worked in the plant, Roy W——, was destined to become head of the business in later years. Yet his early struggles were heartbreaking, and there were times when he was ashamed to go to Hattie's restaurant because he did not have any money. It was then that Hattie told him that she would be glad to give him as much credit as he needed.

Years passed. The industrial establishment grew to mammoth proportions, and Roy W—— became its titular head. As president, he was preparing to erect a new factory building; but he had not forgotten the little lady of the restaurant who had had confidence in him so many years ago. At the ground-breaking of the new plant, there was another ground-breaking—that of a modern building to house a new eating place for Hattie. The entire establishment was later turned over to her debt free, a thank you from a once-discouraged young workman.

The plant now employs more than 1000 men and women, and most of them eat daily at Hattie's restaurant—little realizing that it stands as material evidence of confidence.

A Word a Day

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Notes and Queries

"Is" or "are" (M. S.)—The correspondent asks which of the two verbs should be supplied in the following sentences:

(1) French and Italian cooking —— appreciated by the American tourist.
(2) That the changes are not concomitant, but that they do take place, —— evident.

"Is" is correct in the first, for "cooking" (singular) is the subject. The sentence might as well read: "The cooking in France and Italy is . . ." The plural sense could be brought out, however, by changing "cooking" to "dishes." Of course, "French cooking and Italian cooking," while somewhat cumbersome, would call for a plural verb.

"Is" is also correct in the second, the subject being the singular concept in the two "that" clauses. This point may be more clearly illustrated by a simplified construction. For example, there would be no question about the "is" in the following: "That Jones was not elected, but that Smith was, is evident." This might be rephrased: "It is evident that Jones was not elected, but that Smith was."

Mary (R. C.)—The correspondent writes:

> What is Webster's idea in trying to perpetuate *Mar'-ry* for *Mar'-y*? I have heard this latter pronunciation from coast to coast, without exception, from those I have reason to believe are cultured.

Webster's merely gives *May'-ry* as the first choice. *Mar'-y* (*a* as in *care*) is listed as second choice. Let us strive to distinguish between "Mary," "marry," and "merry."

The "u" sound (R. C.)—The correspondent writes:

> Is there any rule that tells when it is you as "include" and when it is *oo* as in fruition"?

The *u* in both "fruition" and "include" is pronounced as *oo* in food. Note, however, that there is a difference between the *u* in "allude" and that in "include." *U* is never long after *l* if it is preceded by any consonant other than another *l*. Compare "blue" with "allusion."

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Come Play

'May I?'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TODAY we are invited to a play party at Lois H——'s. She and her little brother Vilas live in Norton, Missouri. This will be our very first visit to Missouri, won't it? Norton is about 100 miles east of Kansas City. Who can name all the states we have visited in the United States, and how many can name those we haven't visited? We hope to visit them all if we are invited. And how we enjoy being invited to more distant countries, like Bobby V——'s home in Yenangyaung, Burma, and Tania's in Roumania, and Ruth's in Australia!

There's Lois Annetta's house now. See our Welcome Flag flying from the roof. Watch out, children, we're landing! My, what a big party Lois is having. There must be 10 or 12 new friends waiting to greet us, and

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
"Lois, You May Take Four Giant Steps."

yes sir, there's the black Chow pup Lois wrote about.

Hello, Lois Annetta! Hello, girls and boys! Let me see if we can remember all your names. There's Lois and Vilas, of course, and Lenora Ann, Lamar, Eleanor, Frank, Charles, Deane, Atha, Catherine Ann and Salina. Did we forget anyone? Oh, yes, the black Chow pup. But you didn't tell us his name so we'll just have to greet him without one.

Children, look at Lois' and Vilas' lovely playground! Let's all slide on the slide or swing in the swing, or play in the sandbox. We really cannot resist playing about in it for a few moments. The flowers are lovely too. How nice to have such an attractive place to play in!

Perhaps we'd better give some attention to "May I", now. "May I" is the game we've brought along today and he is getting rather tired of watching us play, when he came all this way to play with us.

Run down there by the fence, children. We'll call that the starting line. Now let's ask Frank to be "May I." He will stand out in front of the rest of us but quite a little distance away.

"May I" (Frank) gives an order to each player—one at a time.

Lois is at the end of the line so he starts with her, saying:

"Lois, you may take four giant steps."

Lois must answer, "May I?" At which "May I" says, "You may." This is the signal for Lois to start taking her four big giant steps. If she starts without saying "May I?" or before "May I" says "You may," she has to go back and cannot have her steps.

Each player in turn is given a different order, the object being to see who can reach "May I" first. After all have received their first orders, "May I" begins again with more orders. After a player has taken his first steps he may take any additional steps without being ordered to, if he can do so without being seen, but should "May I" catch him moving when not ordered to, he must return to the starting line.

Let's play!

Frank is telling Lois to take her four giant steps. She says "May I?" and he answers "You may," so there she goes.

Now he is giving Lenora Ann, who is next to Lois ten baby steps. She forgot to say "May I?" so she can't take them.

Eleanor got five "banana slides" which are long, slippery, sliding steps.

Lamar got six skips.

Charles four wheelbarrow steps (down on all fours).

Deane eight hops on one foot but he forgot to say "May I."

Atha 10 lady steps.

Catherine Ann four squirrel hops.

Salina five sideward jumps.

Vilas four jumps.

Now we are ready to start over again. But we have played so long in your lovely playground, Lois, that we'll have to be going now—and let you finish your game without us.

Next week we're going to have a Surprise Party; but we can't tell you where until next week. You'll want to be there.

VIOLA ARMSTRONG.

Odds and Ends

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Utopian Prices

The Hollywood Civic Grand Opera Association is proposing opera for 10-25 cents.

Imagine Them Striking

About 250 of the 1000 clocks in the collection of King George are in Windsor Castle.

Wooden Equipment

The University of California has a 2600-acre forest as part of the equipment of its school of forestry.

Scotch Survey

A survey made in Edinburgh, Scotland, revealed that children were not interested in motion pictures depicting crime and high living.

World and Cars

The number of automobiles throughout the world averages one car to every 65 persons. In the United States there is one to every five persons.

Brevities

Bee Hive: The man who says you can't get something for nothing never ran a night club with a cover charge.

Reader's Digest: Diplomacy is the art of letting someone else have your way.

Riddle Answers

1. Its beams.
2. Barbers.
3. The letter you posted.
4. A pocket when it has a hole in it.
5. He runs between banks.
6. A horse.
7. B.
8. The second-hand part.
9. Chap. I.
10. Because it is full of trunks.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

WHEN will evil speakers refrain from evil talking? When listeners refrain from evil hearing.—HARE.

In Lighter Vein

Politics For Farmers

During a political meeting a certain orator spoke to a great gathering of country people. He was thrilled with the success of his talk, and he stood in the midst of the assemblage, after speaking, and listened to the comments of the audience.

"What did you think of his speech?" asked one old farmer.

"Well," replied another, "I think that a few hours' rain would have done more good." — *Fredericton Gleaner.*

The Sarcastic Robot

A stout man walking on the promenade of a seaside town saw a weighing machine with the notice, "I speak your weight."

He put a penny in the slot and stood on the platform.

A voice fairly shouted, "One at a time, please!"

Unnoticed

Cop: "Madam, didn't you see me hold up my hand?"

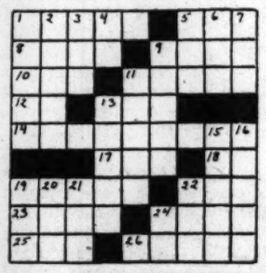
Lady Driver: "I did not."

Cop: "Didn't you hear me blow my whistle?"

Lady Driver: "I didn't.

Cop: "Well, I guess I might as well go home. I don't seem to be doing much good here."—*Bee Hive.*

Junior Cross-Word No. 9



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—To be upon the feet in upright position.
5—Summit.
8—Neat.
9—Fruit of the pine.
10—Contraction of "over."
11—A color.
12—Position in football (ab.).
13—Exist.
14—What everyone can get at the public schools.
17—To make an equal score.
18—Behold!
19—Mark of punctuation.
22—Queer.
23—To declare.
24—Woody plant.
25—To strike lightly with the hand.
26—Dutch colonists of South Africa.

Down

1—Shop.
2—Caused to take refuge in a tree.
3—Melody.
4—State east of Arizona (ab.).
5—Part of the foot.
6—Individual.
7—It is used in writing.
9—Island in the Mediterranean.
11—Texture.
13—One who performs on stage.
15—More ancient.
16—Knots.
19—Top piece.
20—Eggs.
21—To allow.
22—Raw metal.
24—Toward.

(The solution is among the advertisements.)

Hint?

He: "Would it be proper, my dear, for me to kiss your hand?"

She: "Well, of course, some might think it a bit out of place."

—Lustige Blätter

"Say you love me, darling, and I will throw myself at your dear feet!"

Tested

"You are certain that this is the very latest material?" asked the customer.

"The very latest, moddom," said the shop assistant.

"And it won't fade?" asked the customer, holding the cloth up to the light.

"I'm positive of it, moddom," said the assistant. "Why, it's been in that very window there for about six months!"—*Answers.*

Vocations

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Mud Scrapers

An ingenious boy hit upon the plan of using discarded bottle caps to make good mud scrapers. He took a strong block of wood and nailed the caps, bottom-side up, to the board. This made a roughened surface that quickly takes mud from shoe soles. He goes to back doors with a hammer and some nails, ready to tack one of the scrapers to any step where he gets the order.

M. C. R.

Cleaning Linoleum

This is a good way to earn money: cleaning and painting linoleum. Give the floor covering a coat of transparent shellac, lacquer, varnish, or linoleum finish; these usually dry in two hours. Of course, all spots should first be removed. Floor wax also brightens up a linoleum that has become a bit dingy. People are always glad to get these things done.

R. T.

Renting Rooms

My four-room home is located about a 10-mile ride on the Illinois Central railroad from the Century of Progress grounds. Just as near—a half block—are the street car and bus lines. Since June 6, I have housed 97 individuals, all coming at the suggestion of the ones previously cared for. Needless to say, the income has been gratefully received by one of Chicago's unpaid school teachers.

Mrs. Laura M.

Mr. Scroggins

New Clothes

Reported for The Christian Science Monitor by George L. Moore

ROGER P. SCROGGINS leaned back on his cane and looked with approval at a small maple tree. "That," he said to Fib, the sparrow chieftain, "is the gaudiest thing Boston Common has seen for—well, for quite a spell!" Fib, knowing that "quite a spell" means "a long time," sprang into the air and circled around the tree on eager wings, coming to rest finally at his old friend's side. "I think you're right," said Fib. "How does it look to you as you fly by it?" said Scroggins with just a trace of admiration in his voice. For, after all, Scroggins is only a squirrel; and squirrels don't ordinarily take the pains to study trees while flying in the air.

Fib closed his eyes, to recall better how the tree had looked. "Like a fire blazing," he said.

Florrie, pompous pigeon, flew up, made a perfect two point landing, and winked rapidly.

"Hello, Florrie," said Scroggins. "Fib and I were speaking of that scarlet maple tree. Fib thinks it looks like a fire blazing."

"When you fly by it," said Fib quickly.

Scroggins cocked his eye critically at the tree. Florrie winked furiously with her wink-eye and gazed straight at the tree with her stare-eye.

"Now I don't see a fire blazing," said Scroggins, "when I look at the tree." He waved his cane around and around. He tilted his high hat forward on his nose and looked at a birch with its mixture of bright yellow leaves and bright green ones. Then he swung around and noted an oak. Its leaves were russet and red. The venerable squirrel hurrumphed several times.

"When I look at the maple tree," he said slowly, "I think of the birch; and that reminds me of the oak; and then I look further and I see another maple, and still another. And at this time of year, wherever you look on the Common or in the Garden, you're likely to see trees, and—"

Florrie interrupted her winking with a throaty sound. Scroggins peered down at her somewhat sternly.

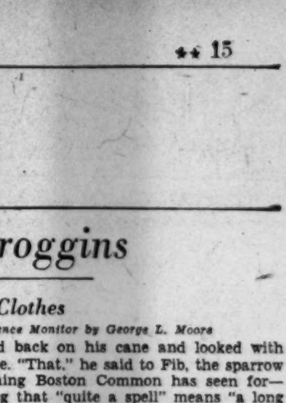
"In case you're listening, Florrie—"

Fib broke in excitedly. "Yes, yes, she's listening and so am I. Go on, Mr. Scroggins."

"—wherever you look, as I was just saying," continued Scroggins gravely, "you're likely to see trees. And they're all dressed up in new clothes." He paused while Fib nodded and Florrie winked.

"Now these new clothes are probably the most beautiful clothes trees ever have," said Scroggins. He removed his hat and scratched his head. "Unless, of course, you except the beautiful new green clothes the trees wear in the spring." Fib bowed his head in order to take in better these words of Scroggins wisdom. Florrie just winked on.

"Or unless," added Scroggins, "you care to except the new clothes the trees wear after the first snowfall." He twirled his cane and looked



By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
"Now I Don't See a Fire Blazing," Said Scroggins

around again at the autumn foliage.

"But, taking one thing with another," he said after a careful weighing of the matter. "But, taking one thing with another," he repeated, "the new clothes we see now are — hurrumph — beautiful." He beamed and beamed. "Yes indeed—quite beautiful. And I think I'll bring Mrs. Scroggins to see them." He hurried homeward.

What They Say

Labor Rights

"It would seem that with a powerful Government standing as champion for the rights and privileges of the workers, there would be no legitimate excuse for levying membership dues which constitute such a tax on the income of the toiler. It therefore is our belief that if NRA succeeds in bringing about the acceptance of its fundamental philosophy, the basic reason for the labor union as we have known it in the past no longer prevails."—*C. T. Revere, economist.*

Freedom of the Press?

"The conception of freedom of opinion in its absolute overestimate has been badly shaken throughout the world. The German press hereafter must be single-minded in will and many-sided in expressing this will."—*Dr. Joseph Goebbels, German Minister of Public Enlightenment.*

Perhaps

"Public officials have a great responsibility today to tell citizens more about all government services and their real costs. When the people realize what they are getting for their money, when they appreciate that these services would cost definitely more if performed by private agencies, they will not quibble so much about paying taxes."—*Clarence C. Ridley.*

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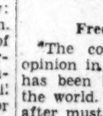

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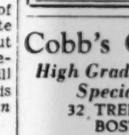

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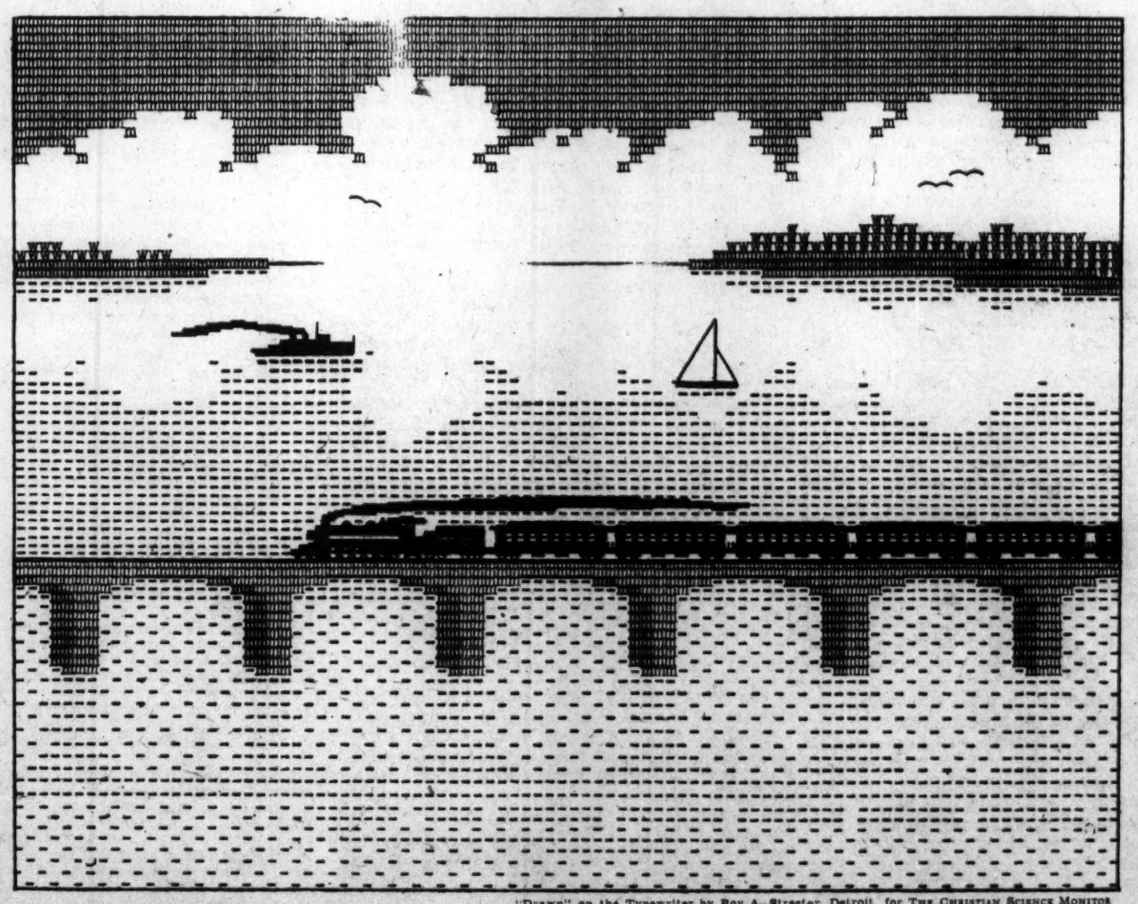

"Drawn" on the Typewriter by Roy A. Streeter, Detroit, for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Today's typewriter drawing comes to us from the machine of the young man who gave us the remarkable study of the Morro Lighthouse. The sketch is a faithful portrayal of the Royal Limited over Lake Verona. Note the shading of the arches, and the reflection of the bridge in the water.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Disarmament Marches On

ALTHOUGH officially suspended by the recess of the Disarmament Conference, disarmament discussion is proceeding just now at a greater pace and over a greater area than for many a month. Not only is the League of Nations performing the useful function of "holding things together." Not only are statesmen seeking ways to carry on. The very reverse inflicted upon official efforts by the withdrawal of Germany has called forth unofficial efforts among the peoples of the world. The danger of failure has made clearer the necessity for success.

> The choice before us is coöperation or conflict, peace or war, progressive disarmament by world action or a mad race to increase both defensive and offensive weapons, peaceful development or a collapse into barbarism with the experience of the horrors and the savagery of modern war. That choice must be made now.

When Mr. Arthur Henderson, president of the conference at Geneva, made that statement of the present position he expressed not only his own view, but a view shared by humble men and women everywhere.

Present attempts to revive the Geneva discussions may not succeed. Material disarmament may prove impracticable until the nations make more progress in moral disarmament. More willingness to lay aside hates may be necessary before many weapons are abandoned. Statesmen may find themselves temporarily unable to translate the aspirations of the world into a genuine disarmament convention. Nations may continue to desire an unattainable security before they disarm. Yet the idea of disarmament goes marching on. And will.

The renunciation of weapons, and particularly the more horrible and devastating instruments of destruction prepared for modern warfare, has captured the imagination of men and women in all countries. Its appeal is something that will not be denied. Ordinary folk no more wish to use such weapons on their fellow men than to have them used upon themselves. And projects to stop the piling up of such destroyers falls in very congenially with a desire which is wonderfully widespread today, the longing to make some sacrifices for peace. Here is a very tangible and appealing sacrifice.

Eventually this aspiration of individuals will be expressed in the collective action of nations. But some less tangible sacrifices may first be required. Men who do not wish to shoot or be shot, gas or be gassed may have to think a bit more about what they are willing to do to employ better means of settling international differences. And nations need to determine as clearly as possible what they will do. In the immediate situation it is all to the good that the alternatives to disarmament are thrust unpleasantly into view.

Already it is apparent that there has been a questioning of the restrictions that have been put upon Germany. Are they a carry-over of war-time vengeance or are they a protection to the peace of Europe? Are they a mixture of old and new prejudices or are they the wisest safeguards against recrudescent militarism? Is the prolonging of the victor-vanquished relation making for friendship or strife? Collectively Europe needs to settle these questions.

And individually the nations need to consider what course failure of disarmament would impose upon them. Is France ready forcibly to prevent German rearmament? Is England ready to continue her obligations under the Locarno pacts should Germany finally withdraw from the League? Is Italy ready to go on fishing in the troubled waters of central Europe? Is Germany ready to cast off entirely from the peace treaties? Is the United States ready to give anything more than "non-political" consultation (whatever that may be) to the maintenance of world peace? Even a negative answer—such as Mr. Norman Davis has just made for America—has a value in clarifying the situation. The essential thing is for the nations to see clearly the alternatives. In simplest terms they are continued reliance on force or a more determined effort to develop and use the machinery—and motives—of peace.

The sacrifice of some time and effort to thinking through these questions—to this kind of disarmament—may be required before the more appealing sacrifice of weapons can be made.

Who Speaks English?

TRUE scholarship, of course, is largely the art of asking the right questions. In evidence of this, Professor Lloyd-James of Cambridge and London Universities, and chief speech adviser to the British Broadcasting Corporation, has been able freshly to illumine even so well-worn and hackneyed a topic as what constitutes acceptable English by the simple process of framing his inquiries about it in a slightly unconventional way.

Many writers have asked, What is acceptable English? But Professor Lloyd-James inquires, By whom is acceptable English spoken? His reply is definite, informative, and challenging.

Both President Roosevelt and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, he contends, are within its limiting bounds. Viscount Snowden is almost, and Mr. J. H. Thomas he places a long way outside, while Mr. Stanley Baldwin just manages to pass muster. Right in the middle are King George V and Mr. Winston Churchill.

The advantage of this method of arriving at what constitutes correct English is obvious. Large numbers of educated people in the English-speaking world remain quite unmoved by discussions of, for example, the "Oxford" accent, for the admirable reason that they have never heard it.

But in these days of radio nearly everybody knows how Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. MacDonald talk, and a statement that both speak an English classed as acceptable conveys a definite meaning in almost all parts of the world. Moreover, the mere fact that two so widely differing speakers are approved, vividly gets across the comforting assurance that correct English is not a term to be reserved exclusively for one particular system of oral noises, but is rather a capacious blanket under which many varying kinds of speech may take cover.

It is, however, a blanket which is constantly changing its texture. For, according to Professor Lloyd-James, the pronunciation of that important vowel "a" is gradually taking on a cockney tinge. In this respect he says Englishmen are beginning to talk something like the vernacular found in a novel of Dickens. Whether or not this is the fact, opinions will differ; but, allowances being made for changes in cockney itself, it would certainly appear that, in a limited way, Englishmen are beginning to talk, if not better, at any rate "Weller."

The New Cuba on the Air

ONE of the most singular purposes to which broadcasting has ever been put was the recent "radio visit" to American homes by high officials of the present Cuban Government who sought thereby to cut across red tape, diplomatic barriers, and other forces which, they feel, are sifting, selecting and censoring news and information to the detriment of the good name and reputation of the Cuban people and their new Government. This is perhaps the first time in the history of radio that the head of a sovereign nation has used this novel agency for transmitting thought to appeal, not to his own people, but to the masses in a neighboring republic, with the hope that these listeners might prevail on their Government to adopt a more helpful attitude toward a nation in distress.

President Grau San Martin and his co-speakers paid their neighbors of the northern republic a real compliment by coming to them not only directly but frankly. They showed their belief that the average American is animated by fair-mindedness and sportsmanship. Back of the cordial words of greeting and friendship was a forthrightness unusual in circumstances of the sort.

No matter how objective and faithful reporters may be, they always stand between their readers and those they write about. President Roosevelt has shown that he appreciates fully the direct and unwarped approach which the radio gives him in presenting or explaining a domestic problem. President Grau of Cuba may be the pioneer in employing the radio for international diplomatic purposes. If he achieves even a few of his objectives, he has proved that radio can play a greater function in international life than has been suspected. At least Cuba must have increased the number of its friends in the United States, and that will have been worth while.

New Interpreters of the Forests

AMERICAN forests have won 300,000 publicity agents. Good reports, of a sort which millions in cash could not muster, are spreading from ear to ear without cost as the volunteers of the Civilian Conservation Corps, something like 300,000 strong, one by one return to town and city, to families and urbanities. They have many tales to tell—tales gathered from personal experiences among the trees and from talks heard round the camp fires.

And as they tell their woodland tales to the townsfolk, the forests cease to assume, to at least a very broad sector of public consciousness, the aspect of "just a lot of trees," and to take on a surprising variety of interests.

Forestry and conservation problems which formerly were merely terms now become vital topics. Trail building begins to mean more than merely cutting a path; fire prevention and blister-rust control begin to be subjects of importance. Soil conservation and economic utilization, climate stabilization, areas of recreation, and other "ations" and "zations" coming out of the foresters' jargon, begin to come into the common speech of hundreds of thousands of new homes, because Tom, or Harry, or Isidore, or Mike, or Giuseppe, or Manuel, or Mose have come back from the camps full of forest lore.

And not the least of this new knowledge concerns the fleet-hooved as well as the leafy-roofed denizens of the forest. Wild life programs begin to mean more than merely efforts to furnish targets for gunners. The C. C. C. lads who have been fortunate enough to come into contact with foresters in national forests have acquired, many of them, a new point of view regarding the creatures of the wilds, a point of view from which sentimentality on the one hand and blood lust on the other have been removed. And as these lads spread the facts of their new knowledge, the purposes behind wild-life conservation as well as other programs of the forest bureau begin to be understood.

Mother and Dad and Cousin Lou soon learn that the objective of the wild-life program, for instance, is to develop wild life as a product and service of the land, that the predominant use of such resources is for æsthetic, natural science, and other social purposes, hunting excepted; that in its hunting privileges it aims to preserve the American ideal of hunting for all the people. They learn that the Forest Service has been a potent factor in developing an enlightened public opinion in forest regions, and in formulating sound plans for conservation and management of the game resource on federal lands.

Many of these woodland tales enhance the home folks' understanding of what is being done to stop ruthless destruction of game, to bring to justice violators of the game laws, to establish needed refuges, to transplant suitable species into areas where they had been exterminated, and to secure modification of laws with a view to perpetuation and development of wild life. They learn, also, that the Forest Service has been hampered at times by the fact that game animals, even on national forests, belong to the states, and that state laws as to hunting largely apply. And as they learn these things from the unconscious publicity agents of the C. C. C. they are, in turn, unconsciously enlisted for the propagation of better forest, land and wild-life conservation programs, and thus the wheel which may roll American forests out of the clutches of greedy exploiters into the safety of planned utilization begins to turn.

Privacy Amid Crowds

HAPPY is he whose thoughts are not easily disturbed by what is going on around him. What better example of the uses of attention could be cited than Dr. Charles W. Eliot's ability to absorb the contents of sixteen pages of close print in the eight-minute subway train run between Harvard Square and Boston, an achievement at which the strap-hanger in front of him marveled greatly! Such detachment from the noise of traffic and presence of many strangers is not unique, but it shows that real mental privacy can be had without retreating to the quiet of the library. It is within reach of far humbler intellects than that of the former president of Harvard University.

Perhaps no loneliness exceeds that of the stranger in a great city. In the green open spaces of the world the silences of nature are but preludes to significant sounds. Contented understanding waxes with outdoor contacts and the easier human intercourse of the village street. In town, privacy deliberately chosen may be an effective remedy for acute loneliness. Man cannot live happily apart from his fellows for too long periods of time, but the ability to subsist upon one's own mental resources is a fortunate possession and deserves cultivation.

Privacy is not wholly a matter of physical separation from others. Serenity flows from a contented outlook. In an age when eye and ear are assailed by continuous impacts calculated to distract attention at all hours of the day and often far into the night, the practice of mental solitude yields many rewards. Thomas A. Edison used to say that his impaired hearing had its advantages, and a sightless gentlewoman once said she almost dreaded the restoration of her seeing lest she lose the beauty of mental scenes which had been her daily solace. Fortunately such handicaps are not essential to concentration upon worth-while thoughts in the midst of the crowd.

The Southland's Poet

THE widening circle of readers of the poetry of Sidney Lanier is indebted to Aubrey Starke for a sympathetic appreciation of the gifted poet of the South in the current number of the American Scholar.

Not much recognition during his lifetime came to this composer of sweet singing lines. Poverty and physical handicap often seemed to be his portion but the music in his heart could no more be muted than can the full-throated song of the mockingbird of the poet's native Georgia. The word music is no casual figure of speech. Indeed the gift of musical expression so rivaled Sidney Lanier's poetic muse as almost to raise the issue whether the poet or the musician was foremost. The man who wrote:

> As the marsh-hen secretly builds on the watery sod,
> Behold I will build me a nest on the greatness of God:

wrote to his wife:

> Three days ago I went to Badger's on business and found there a magnificent great silver bass flute, running down to F below the staff, and on putting it to my lips drew forth the most ravishing notes I ever heard from any instrument . . . whereupon I dilated upon a wind of inspiration, and did breathe out strains thereon in such fashion that the workmen gazed and grew sympathetic, so that now when I go there they immediately bring me the bass flute.

Lanier was an idealist, but no idle dreamer. Soldier during the Civil War, natural scientist, lawyer, musician and poet, his versatile, restless activity found its greatest joy in calling people to noble action. Harsh as were his experiences as a prisoner during the war, he bravely challenged the South to forget the past, to let bygones be bygones. To Frances Willard he said: "We are all striving for one end, and that is to develop and ennoble the humanity of which we form a part."

In the make-up of Lanier, "art for art's sake" had no place. His "Symphony" is a passionate plea for liberty and justice. In the "Hymns of the Marshes," the beauty and nobility of the commonplace are revealed for all to see.

More than almost all other poets, Lanier realized the spiritual source of all that was good and beautiful, and love for God and his fellowmen runs as a golden thread through all his poems. A constant expression on his lips was, "I do thank God," whenever he felt he had reasonably succeeded in some form of expression. It is pleasant to know that each succeeding year adds new listeners to the gentle and dauntless Southland poet.

Editorial Notes

Inasmuch as his "office" will be located with the Byrd Antarctic Expedition, 8810 miles south of Washington, it is not thought that one of the major duties of the newly appointed postmaster of "Little America" will be the sorting of incoming mail.

It seems quite probable that in Copenhagen, which reports 500,000 bicyclists among its 700,000 of population, the parking problem is not confined entirely to motorists.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

Capital for New Saloons—A Chance for Service by the 'Phone Company

IN A New York newspaper last Sunday, on a page devoted to "business openings," "capital needed," and the like, were published forty-three "ads" explicitly soliciting personal and financial aid for various liquor selling enterprises. How many of the other propositions had saloon-keeping as their undisclosed purpose can only be guessed. It would not appear that people hungry for the money that has always come from the liquor business do not take very seriously the protestations of the wets that "the old saloon must never come back." On the contrary, they are ready to expedite its coming and seek, or offer, capital to advance the cause of "true temperance," of which we used to hear so much from the enemies of prohibition, by selling liquor as widely and as profitably as possible.

Wherever there is sincerity of purpose among those who have overthrown prohibition on the plea that it only encouraged the illicit sale of liquor they can manifest it by supporting just two laws for the control of the evil:

1. Liquor advertising to be absolutely prohibited.
2. All profit to be eliminated from the liquor business, thus removing all temptation to encourage drinking.

* * *

I note that a British commission is about to visit the United States to study our telephone system, said to be the most efficient in the world. This is very flattering to the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., which indeed can boast of maintaining the most generally used system, if not the most efficient. Recent statistics give the number of 'phones in the United States at 14.3 per 100 in population. In Great Britain the proportion is 4.67. Obviously such generous support ought to be an encouragement to a high order of efficiency. One can but recall, however, the long opposition of the company to the introduction of the hand receiver which was in use in Europe a decade before generally obtainable here. When it was finally provided by the company it was in a clumsy form, and supplied only at an extra charge, which a New York state commission says amounts to more annually than the cost of the instrument.

Perhaps the greatest telephone company in the world might learn something from some of the lesser concerns in the same business. For example, no way has yet been discovered in the United States to meet the annoyance caused when a line "doesn't answer." In Stockholm, I found that a 'phone owner who knew that for some hours, or days, or more, he would be away and unable to receive calls, could arrange with the central office that all calls should be switched to an official who would note the numbers of the callers, and, if desired, take the messages. On his return the subscriber would receive a complete list of all who had called, with such messages as they wished given. Simple enough. As it implies a charge for the service, perhaps our own company might consider establishing such a system.

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The American Society of Newspaper Editors has been, quite properly, aggrieved by the eager entrance of members of President Roosevelt's "brain trust" and other federal officials upon the business of writing newspaper syndicate articles. A writer in the society's bulletin said very justly:

"The inference from syndicate announcements is that here is an opportunity to buy inside facts. No public official is justified in selling governmental facts at any time, much less when he still is in the public service. The public already has bought and paid for his wisdom."

True enough. But each member of the society has the remedy in his own hands. He doesn't have to buy the syndicated articles. Most of those at which I have glanced are hard reading for the experienced economist or student of politics. To most newspaper readers they are utterly unattractive. And with a lot of free-lance newspaper writers diligently selling "News Behind the News," "The Seamy Side of Politics," and the like revelatory articles, one wonders whether there is anything left in Washington which is not being uncovered for a price.

When the late William Jennings Bryan began writing for the newspapers, I suggested to him that it was unfair for him to compete with established newspaper writers. He should, I said, stick to his own profession of running for the Presidency, in which we all aided him, and in which none of us sought to compete. I did not say, what was true, that whatever his capacity as a statesman his newspaper writing was dismal stuff.

Rival Cities of the Cap and Gown

By SYDNEY A. CLARK

THERE is a flavor about university cities which no ordinary metropolis, however vast or important, can hope to match. You sense this at once in Bologna, in Upsala, in Portugal's Coimbra, and, of course in Heidelberg and Grenoble. But beyond all doubt Oxford and Cambridge are the leaders of this flavorous company. They start, it seems to me, where other university towns leave off.

How can one possibly present in a few words the marvelous bouquet of Oxford and Cambridge? Have you ever strolled down Oxford's High Street on a foggy Sunday morning and made the circuit of Rose Lane, Dead Man's Walk, The Grove and Magpie Lane? Have you looked on every side at ancient Gothic glories gathering mist like gray gossamer shawls about their shoulders? Have you listened to the 101-stroke curfew of Great Tom from Wren's Tower, silvered by a romantic moon? Finally, have you tried to leave Oxford by the Magdalen Bridge and then looked back? And if you have looked back did you *go* back, or did you have the Cromwellian fortitude to dismiss such piercing beauty as a snare of the devil and go your way unmoved? The name of the harsh old Puritan appears, by the way, in the glass of the hall of Oxford's Pembroke College. There it is, Oliverus Cromwell, for he was once the "Visitor," that is, the Dispute Settler for this particular college.

To Cambridge on the Cam the spell of ivied loveliness clings just as tenaciously as to Oxford. Have you ever wandered over Jesus Green to Christ's Piece and Parker's Piece and wondered who this Parker was to be in such company? (Could he have been Matthew Parker, Anne Boleyn's chaplain, who gave valuable MSS. to one of the Cambridge colleges?) Have you ever bought yourself a shave or a wave in the All Saints Varsity Toilet Club, with St. John's just across the way? Have you watched workmen scrubbing the nose and cheeks and ears of Henry VIII on the Great Gate of Trinity? Have you punted under the weeping willows of the Cam at sunset and thrilled at the beauty of King's Chapel? Be careful if you attempt this, for the impetuous Cam tumbles northward toward the Wash at the violent rate of fifteen inches a minute. I timed it.

Enough of my academic questions. It is, after all, the human associations even more than the ivied walls, the languorous rivers and the Gothic chapels that give Oxford and Cambridge their matchless flavor. It is amazing to read the roster of the great graduates of *any* of the thirty-nine colleges that make up these two universities. I shall pick out blindly (my eyes shall be honestly shut) *one* college from each university. My pencil hovers over Baedeker's map of Oxford and plop! it has descended on—Broad Street, close to Balliol College. The following, I find, are "among the celebrated Balliol men": John Wycliffe, Adam Smith, Robert Southey, Cardinal Manning, Matthew Arnold, Algernon Swinburne, Andrew Lang, the Earl of Oxford and Asquith, Marquis Curzon and Viscount Grey. Rather a meager list and yet—

My pencil shall now cut circles above the map of Cambridge and again my eyes shall be tightly shut. Thud! The pencil has plunged straight on to the roofs of Trinity and behold, this tremendous group of Trinity men (and I must greatly shorten it or grow wearisome): Francis Bacon, Isaac Newton, W. M. Trackeray, Thomas B. Macaulay, Arthur Hallam, Lord Tennyson, Lord Byron, John Dryden, Judge Jeffreys (of the "Bloody Assizes"), Bulwer-Lytton, the Earl of Balfour, Stanley Baldwin, Sir Austen Chamberlain; and the "Americans" John Cotton, John Winthrop and Thomas Pownall. And Trinity, be assured, has no longer or more glorious list than many another college, both of Cambridge and Oxford.

One cannot decide between these rival cities which is the greater, the more beautiful, the more shot with rich associations. I visited Cambridge first and was sure that Oxford would not be able to touch it, but Oxford did "touch it," and more. It left me wondering why I had been so struck with Cambridge. Toward midnight of my first Oxford evening I was sore an-hungered. I bought me a hot meat pie and downed it, caring not what flavor it might have, for the moon shone brilliantly over Oxford and my thoughts sang. Balliol and St. John's were before my eyes. The Ashmolean was across the street. I stood beside the monument to Cranmer, Ridley and Latimer, who were burned in front of Balliol. The spell of one of the earth's great cities of genius flavored the atmosphere. Such was the power of Oxford-in-the-Moon.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

Prosperity By Destruction?

FOR the past four years the principal countries of the world have been trying to fight their way back to prosperity. And during the four years all the industrial countries have been slumping about on the bottom of the great economic depression.

When people talk about prosperity, it is high time now to ask, just what do they mean? What do they want? What do they think prosperity is?

Prosperity, the most obvious definition would show, consists in a condition of plenty. The prosperous man is the man who has plenty of wealth. And the prosperous country is the one with an abundance of sustenance. . . .

In the past four years the substance of all the "depression" countries has greatly increased. . . . So far from wealth having become scarce, it has since 1929 multiplied many fold. . . .

To move from depression to prosperity naturally means, everybody has hitherto imagined, that people who have had too little substance will get more. The family that needs food will get food. The man who needs a new shirt will get one. The child who needs extra milk will get it. . . . Scarcity will be replaced by plenty. That is what prosperity means. . . .

In order to promote prosperity, what is now happening? And what are we being asked to approve? Nothing less than destruction. We are to reach prosperity by a world-wide wholesale destruction of substance. When we destroy enough, all will be well, the depression will be gone, and everybody will be back at work. Doing what? Producing more substance, presumably, which presently no doubt in prosperity's interests will have to be destroyed again. . . .

In the United States, the Government is paying its farmers a bonus to plow their cotton crops back into the ground, and to take their acreage out of wheat and corn production. . . . Canada has entered an agreement of some sort to curtail her exports of wheat to foreign countries. . . . Everywhere it is the same. . . . The nations are going to recover themselves by throwing their substance into the fire. . . . There is such an abundance in the world that it has become a pest and a nuisance and is being destroyed in mountains by government enactment, to bring prosperity back again. . . .

What do we expect prosperity to accomplish in the future if we continue to behave as we are doing?

Imagine our great statesmen asking the farmers in the drought-stricken areas of the West to help save the nation by exporting less wheat!

Every step in this devil's progress, we have been earnestly assured, "had to be taken." From dead-wall tariffs to stagnation, and from stagnation, as it now works out, to the destruction of substance. And all the while nature has been providing in abundance for every want of her strange child, man.

What is the next "inevitable" step? After the violation of nature will come ruin. The organized destruction of human sustenance leads on to the organized destruction of human life. This would seem to follow from the logic of the situation. In earlier times the holocaust of food which is now proceeding would have been deemed cause for the vengeance of heaven falling as a judgment on the human species.

When we talk about the return of "prosperity," we are abusing the term. What could prosperity supply that has not already been produced in superabundant quantity?—*Winnipeg Free Press.*

Rackets, Big and Little

RACKETS are becoming quite commonplace in the United States. So much so, apparently, that racketeers of grammar school age are being detected in our larger cities. . . .

When the movies quit putting gangsters in hero rôles and when magazines and newspapers stop publishing stories in which big gang leaders are given glamorous personalities instead of being pictured in their true colors—the color yellow—the youngsters will not be so eager to imitate them.

But, of course, it all comes back to the public. For if the gangster pictures and stories did not go over so well, they would pass into oblivion, along with the gangsters themselves.

Until the public gets tired of glorified thugs, big and little, rackets will continue to be interwoven with American business and politics.—*Seattle Journal of Commerce.*